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REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES FROM BOTSWANA SCHEDULED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 9

[Text]

GABORONE.

THE repatriation of nearly 26 000 Rhodesian war refugees — the biggest single movement of people in Botswana's history — is set to begin within a week.

The refugees will be returning to their homes in western Rhodesia in time for the election next month.

Some of them have been refugees in Botswana for more than two years.

To get them home, means a huge logistical exercise involving the Botswana Government and international bodies including the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the World Lutheran Federation which has been administering the three camps at Selebi Phikwe, Francistown and Dukwe in the north.

It is expected that the refugees will be taken by road to the railhead at

Francistown from where they will be taken by train to the Rhodesian border post at Plumtree.

There, say sources in Gaborone, a transit camp is being prepared where the refugees will be screened before being allowed home. One problem is that many of their homes have been destroyed in the war, leaving them with no place to go.

"Throughout this exercise, the principle will be that only those who want to return to Rhodesia will be taken. Nobody will be forced to go. It is international convention that nobody can force a refugee to return home," said a source here.

But he added that reports from the camp said virtually all the refugees are already packed and eager to leave.

Sources here say the exercise will begin at the weekend, or by Monday at the latest, and will take at least a week.

"The rate at which we can send them over depends on the rate at which they can be received on the Rhodesian side," said a source.

UGANDA EXPANDS KENYA MISSION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Jan 80 p 32

[Text]

UGANDA has named its former charge d'affaires in Moscow, Mr. Daudi Taliwaku, as its new acting Uganda liaison officer in Nairobi.

Mr. Taliwaku arrived in Kenya a month ago. The Uganda Liaison Office has just moved into two floors of Midland Insurance House, off Koinange Street. The move coincides with a major expansion of the mission whose personnel have in recent weeks been increased.

Despite the expansion, Ugandan Liaison Office sources yesterday discounted the immediate elevation of the mission to a fully-accredited high commission.

An earlier report from Kampala, quoting a Ugandan Foreign Ministry source, said that plans to

establish full diplomatic relations between Uganda and Kenya would be finalised within the coming three weeks.

The report said that Kampala would formally announce the establishment of a high commission in Nairobi. But Mr. Taliwaku told the NATION yesterday that he was unaware of such a move.

He said: "The position is that as far as I am concerned, this is a Liaison Office, and that is all I know."

However, he added: "If there is a change in the status of our office in the future, such a change will be mutual, and I expect it to be announced by both sides."

Kenya has been aware of Ugandan intentions to set up a high commission in Nairobi since as far back as 1978.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SESSION OF JOINT SENEGALESE- MAURITANIAN COMMISSION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 31 Dec 79-1 Jan 80 p 5

[Article by B. Toure: "A Protocol on Cultural Exchanges and an Agreement on Health Matters"]

[Text] The second session of the joint high Senegalese-Mauritanian commission ended Saturday in our capital.

After 3 days of "intensive but positive" work, the delegations headed by the two countries' ministers of foreign affairs signed two agreements: a protocol on cultural exchanges and an agreement on public health matters.

After the joint communique marking the end of the proceedings was read, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, stressed "the exemplary quality of relations between the two countries based on mutual respect for the personality of each nation, each people.

According to the head of the Mauritanian delegation, the path is all marked out for carrying out this cooperation. In conclusion, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah deemed that the "positive results" of the Dakar meeting are the best gift one could give the Senegalese and Mauritanian peoples at year's end."

In the same vein, Moustapha Niasse spoke to the delegates praising the "exemplary relations" between Senegal and Mauritania, "bilaterally, but also in the framework of the OMVS [Senegal River Development Organization], the CEAO [West African Economic Community] and the CDEAO [expansion unknown].

Moustapha Niasse noted especially that the work of this second session concluded with the signing of the two agreements because many agreements in the past established the legal framework of cooperation.

The third session of the joint high Senegalese-Mauritanian commission will be held next year in Nouakchott.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

UGANDA TO COMPENSATE TANZANIA FOR MILITARY AID

Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Dec 79 p 3

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier]

[Text] Nairobi--The government in Kampala will pay Tanzania \$110 million in compensation for the financial effort stemming from the presence of its army in Ugandan territory. This announcement was made on Wednesday, 5 December, in the course of the first day of debate on the budget before the National Advisory Council, a body which in Kampala takes the place of Parliament. This sum corresponds to the "security agreements" made between the two countries. It will be paid to the Dar-es-Salaam government before the end of the current budget year (30 June 1980).

In addition, the \$65 million devoted to the defense budget itself will essentially be used to finance the support of the Tanzanian army and police. Eight months after the fall of Marshal Amin Dada, 26,000 Tanzanian soldiers and 1,000 police officers are still stationed in Uganda. According to figures recently supplied by the Tanzanian finance minister, the 8 months of war that led to the fall of the Ugandan dictator cost the government of President Nyerere \$600 million. Under such conditions, one can understand why Tanzania, which faces serious economic difficulties, has had to ask its ally to share part of the expenditures caused by its continued military presence. This explains why the defense budget absorbs 27 percent of all spending of the Ugandan Government.

In more general terms, the budgetary choices of the Binaisa government were strongly questioned on Wednesday by certain members of the Advisory Council, who regretted the fact that priority was not given more clearly to the re-launching of the agricultural and industrial sectors, suffering greatly from long years of negligence. They also criticize the excessively "anti-social" nature of the budget, which provides for a large increase (60 percent) in the price of oil products, when basic commodities are already the victim of galloping inflation. As a result, before the new increase is even effective, mass transit and taxi fares doubled on Wednesday.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

CLOSURE OF ZAIRE-ZAMBIA BORDER CURBS SMUGGLING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Jan 80 p 7

[Text] Smuggling of essential commodities and illegal trading at Kasumbalesa and Konkola border posts near Chililabombwe have been reduced following the temporary border closure by the Zairean government.

Customs and police officials at the border said yesterday the movement of people from both sides had dropped considerably since Zaire closed its borders during the change of that country's currency.

A spokesman for customs and excise department confirmed that problems of smuggling had been reduced.

The Kasumbalesa border post was reported quiet yesterday as was Konkola where most Zambians cross into Zaire to buy clothes.

A police spokesman said smuggling was now under control.

The spokesman said the police were working with special constables in fighting crime and expressed the hope that with the intended increase in the number of special constables this year, the crime rate in the district would be reduced.

The Mokambo border between Zambia and Zaire remained closed until parliament meets in Kinshasa to discuss the issue, reports Zana.

Mokambo mayor, Mr Kitango Bondolwela said this when his delegation met Mufulira governor, Mr Ntana Chindefu, at the border.

Mr Bondolwela assured the Zambian delegation that the border would be opened to travellers between the Copperbelt and Luapula Province immediately instructions were received from their regional headquarters.

Although he did not say when the Zairean parliament would meet, Mr Bondolwela said the Zairean consul-general had left for Lubumbashi to find out when traffic would resume.

Mr Chindefu said the Party and its Government were worried about the stranded travellers to Luapula and the Northern provinces.

The governor also instructed immigration and customs officers not to go into Zaire until the border was officially opened.

He appealed to the Zairean authorities to look into the matter urgently.

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HARASSMENT OF PEDICLE ROAD TRAVELERS HIT

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 7 Jan 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

IN JANUARY 1978, the Zairean government promised to end the suffering and harassment of Zambian travellers through the Pedicle Road. This pledge was made in a communique issued after a meeting at which the Zambian officials made strong representations to the Zairean delegation.

The communique was issued on January 11, 1978, and it said, "the Zairean delegation regretted the incidents and agreed to study the points raised during the discussions and promised to take remedial measures, within three weeks' time, which will reflect the cordial and friendly relationship now existing between the two countries."

And true enough, on January 24, 1978, Zairean ambassador to Zambia, Mr Mwenda Maki Mukanda-Bantu, announced at a Press conference in Lusaka "the problems of harassment by Zairean soldiers is a thing of the past."

Apparently, President Mobutu had been getting concerned about the complaints and he issued Presidential orders for all misconduct and harassment of Zambian travellers to stop. Mr Mwenda confirmed that President Mobutu had issued orders to the soldiers "and they are being followed."

After all the problems that the Zambian travellers encountered on the Pedicle Road,

the then Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, Mr Uria Mwila, called on all Zambians to stop using the route. Mr Mwila was supported by member of Central Committee for Lusaka Province, Mrs Mary Fulano, both of whom had been victims of the Zairean officials.

However, after this call, more than 300 Zairean nationals resident at Mokambo, protested that they would starve if Zambians boycotted the Pedicle Road or stopped visiting Mokambo. Indeed, after the intervention by President Mobutu, peace returned to the Pedicle route and no problem has been reported until now.

The events of the last few days resulting from the closure of the Pedicle Road have brought back those bad memories of the Pedicle Road when Zambian travellers were made to pay for their bald heads and big stomachs.

These incidents created bad feelings and tension between Zaire and Zambia. Although the issues and complaints had been discussed by the Zambia-Zaire permanent commission nothing had been done, and eventually, appeals were made to the two heads of state to intervene.

They did, and President Mobutu took swift action and we learnt through reliable

sources that most of the Zairean officials had either been transferred from Mokambo or dismissed. Since then, it has been relatively quiet during the past two years, but Zambians became victims again last week. They could not be allowed to pass.

One thing every Zambian has come to believe about Zaireans is that they have no respect for Zambians, and we have still got to know why. The staff at the consulate in Ndola even refused to see our officials. But they will demand that Zambians respect them.

We know that if they were the users of the Pedicle Road and Zambians caused all these inconveniences for them, we would have witnessed ugly incidents of violence and deaths. They would have used every insulting word in French or Lingala.

To them, the saying "you must do unto others as you would have them do unto you" is meaningless, and they think that other people have an obligation to help them.

Zambians are now weary of the attitude of Zaireans on the question of the Pedicle Road. They have suffered enough insults and humiliation and no doubt they will not use the route when the Samfya-Serenje slip way is completed by the Chinese.

Zaireans have proved most unpredictable, and it is for this reason that the ordinary Zambian is not keen on the proposed joint construction of the bridge at Chembe.

We know that Zaire is trying to change her currency but it is not a sensible reason for inconveniencing the travelling Zambian public. There are many countries sharing borders with us but we have never had so much problems with them. Why only Zaire?

Zaire is holding Zambia to ransom and we feel that this is a great pity. We expect neighbouring countries to enjoy mutual respect for one another and it is important that each country should think of how best to provide a good service to the other instead of what inconvenience she should impose on the nationals of the other country.

It would appear that Zaire takes a lot of pleasure in creating problems and inconveniencing Zambians. As long as this attitude continues, Zambians will never take Zaireans seriously as good neighbours and brothers.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ZAMBIA-ZAIRE BORDER OPENS--The border between Zambia and Zaire will be reopened this morning. This was announced by Mufulira governor, Mr Ntana Chindeu, who will also brief Zairean officials about the latest developments on the Pedicle road. Mr Chindeu said he had received a request from the Zairean officials to brief them on the incidents occurring on the road and that he would be happy to clear certain matters that would enable stranded passengers travelling to Luapula Province to be cleared from Mokambo border post.--Zana. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Jan 80 p 1]

RHODESIA-MOZAMBIQUE PHONE LINK--Rhodesians can now telephone business acquaintances, friends and relations in Mozambique, the PTC announced yesterday. A limited service is open to Beira, Maputo, Chimolo and Vila de Manica. All calls must be booked through a local exchange. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 80 p 7]

CHIRUNDU OPENS--Chirundu--Zambian and Rhodesian officials shook hands in the middle of the bridge here straddling the Zambezi River frontier between the two countries when the border was officially reopened yesterday. From Lusaka it was reported that Zambian customs and excise personnel are stationed at Katima Mulilo in readiness for the reopening of the border post which was closed following bombings by the S.A. Defence Force.--Iana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

DISCOVERY OF 'WELL-FIELD'--Gaborone--Drillers working near the Jwaneng diamond mine in Botswana's Kalahari Desert have uncovered another precious resource--a huge underground water supply. Announcing the find, the Minister of Minerals, Mines and Water Resources, Dr G. K. Chiepe, said the water was in the most prolific "well-field" yet found in Botswana. She said it was discovered in the Kweneng district and could be used to work the Jwaneng mine. Previously water had to be brought from Gaborone, 150 km away. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 6]

CSO: 4420

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--France and Cameroon signed a financing agreement on 22 December 1979 in Yaounde. According to this agreement, France will grant Cameroon a 250 million CFA franc loan for the construction of a seaport in Kribi. [Cameroon CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 23-27 Dec 79 p 1 AB]

CSO: 4400

MINISTER OF ECONOMY DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO FRANCE, U.S.

AB031545 Paris AFP in French 1019 GMT 3 Jan 80 AB

[Text] Ndjamen, 3 Jan (AFP)--Mr Michel Nganbet Kosnaye, the Chadian Minister of Economy, left Ndjamen Wednesday for a mission in France and in the United States. This mission is meant to reactivate the Lake Chad oil project which could enable the country to be independent in the sphere of energy.

The project, which had been put off temporarily due to the 1979 events in Chad, according to Mr Nganbet, consists of starting exploitation of the oil deposits discovered 300 kms northwest of Ndjamen in the lake region, and of building a refinery in the capital where oil would be brought through a pipeline.

The economy minister states that the total cost of this project--exploitation of the oil fields, construction of the pipeline and refinery--is estimated at 25 billion CFA francs. If the project was carried out, Mr Nganbet added, it would make Chad independent in energy, during the 8 years ahead. During this period, decisions could be taken on the exploitation of oil deposits discovered in the south. At the beginning, the Ndjamen refinery would produce 2,000 barrels a day. The production would then be brought up to 4,000 barrels after a year.

To carry out these projects, Chad wants to appeal to an oil consortium including the Continental Oil Company (CONOCO), Esso, Chevron and Shell in particular. The financing should be secured mainly from the World Bank, OPEC, the African Development Bank and the Arab Bank for African Economic Development.

CSO: 4400

CONGO

BRIEFS

NEW DAM--Brazzaville, 29 Dec, AZAP--The President of Congo, Mr Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, yesterday inaugurated the Moukouloulou hydroelectric dam as part of the ceremonies marking the 10th anniversary of the Congolese Workers Party, which coincides with the 41st anniversary of the birth of Commander Marien Nguabi (assassinated on 3 March 1977). The dam, which is the fruit of Congolese-Chinese cooperation, has a capacity of 74,000 kilowatt hours. It is situated in the Bouenza region, in the southern part of the country. [Text] [AB311340 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1335 GMT 30 Dec 79 AB]

FRANCE-CONGOLESE FINANCIAL AGREEMENT--Brazzaville, 28 Dec (ACI)--A financial agreement on literacy was signed yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs between France and the People's Republic of Congo. A non-refundable sum of 62,750,000 CFA francs will be given toward the literacy campaign undertaken about 5 years ago by the Operation of Wood Workers (OPETRAB) at Pointe-Noire, now the Center for Research on Training of Adults (CRFA). [AB092230 Brazzaville ACI BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 28 Dec 79 p 6 AB]

BULGARIAN MEDICAL AID--Brazzaville, 28 Dec (ACI)--The acting charge d'affaires of Bulgaria in the Republic of Congo yesterday morning presented a number of medicines--a donation of his country's red cross--to the Congolese red cross. When presenting the gift to the Congolese authorities, the Bulgarian diplomat stressed the aims of the Bulgarian Communist Party to keep close and friendly relations with developing countries. [Brazzaville ACI BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 28 Dec 79 p 6 AB]

CSO: 4400

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON 1980 BUDGET

Djibouti LE REVEIL DE DJIBOUTI in French 22 Nov 79 pp 1, 3

[Article: "The Opening of the Third Budget Session"; and excerpts from budget address to National Assembly by Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou: "An Austerity Budget Balanced at 12.122 Billion FD (Djibouti francs)"]

[Text] The National Assembly's third budget session opened officially yesterday, Wednesday. Its purpose will be to examine the draft budget presented by the government, balanced at 12,122,250 FD. In the absence of the president of the republic, who was taking part in the Arab summit in Tunis, the message was read which he had prepared for the members of parliament before his departure and in which he makes a political appeal: "We must now bend our efforts," he says, "and if necessary our suffering, toward solidification of union, so that healing will be complete before the disappearance of the last factions."

As for the prime minister, Barkat Gourad Hamadou, in a speech which we print below, he defended the government's draft budget, explaining, as did the chief of state, that it is once again an austerity budget, the government's concern being to avoid thoughtlessly aggravating the effects of the inflationary phenomena resulting essentially from the international economic situation.

For his part, the president of the National Assembly, Abdelkader Waberi Askar, before yielding the floor to the prime minister, thanked the many national and foreign personalities present at this solemn session. Reiterating the National Assembly's total support for the president of the republic, Mr Waberi Askar next recalled that certain measures had been taken "aimed both at wiping out the social scourges and at reorganizing the Assembly so that order will prevail in it." Finally, he said he was convinced that the National Assembly "will continue to work for the development and well-being of our people."

The Prime Minister: "An Austerity Budget Balanced at 12.122 Billion FD"

[Excerpts] It is these concerns that have guided us in preparing this draft budget, and I am certain they will inspire your work and enable you to improve them.

The years 1977, 1978 and 1979 will have been the years of the gradual installation of the institutions of the Republic. This installation is accompanied by the appearance of new expenses, necessary for coping with the obligations of an independent state, at the same time that the expenditures necessary for meeting the population's desires for social advancement are increasing.

With Its Own Resources

In the course of these first years, the Republic of Djibouti has had the benefit of temporary aid from friendly countries to enable it to balance its budget. In 1980, the Republic of Djibouti will have to meet the ordinary expenses with its own resources, while benefiting, nonetheless, from the experience of carrying out the 1979 budget.

The initial ordinary budget for fiscal 1979 was decreed at 10 billion 929.99 million FD.

Amendment laws progressively raised the total to 11 billion 715.433 million FD.

This was possible because of surplus receipts from indirect taxes and a withdrawal of 317,598 million FD from the reserve fund.

In 1979, the Republic of Djibouti anticipated foreign aid in the amount of 700 million FD with which to balance its ordinary budget, whereas in 1978 this aid came to 1,418 million FD.

Their effective total will have been 88 million: the surpluses from indirect taxes made it possible to reestablish the balance of the budget. Total aid anticipated in 1980 also comes to 88 million FD. [as published]

On the other hand, the government has not, for the ordinary budget for fiscal 1980, wanted to provide for financing any expenditure by withdrawal from the reserve fund.

An Uncertain Economic Situation

The international economic situation is poor, and the Republic of Djibouti's economic situation is uncertain, reflecting the difficulties which our various traditional economic partners are encountering.

Thus the budget of 12,122,250,000 FD presented to you is an austerity budget, which is expressed by the following various measures as regards the expenditures:

--Budget expenditures for personnel increased slightly in 1979, especially because of the creation of embassies and the necessary extension of the foreign-affairs service.

For the year 1980, and not counting the soldiers in national service, the finance law does not provide for the creation of a sizable number of new budgeted positions except in the Ministry of Education. Indeed, the creation of a national structure for the education of young Djiboutians, served by Djiboutian civil servants, is a priority objective of the government, and your Assembly is associated in this plan.

Nevertheless, despite the low number of new positions created, the positions created during 1979 and the incorporation of contract employees into the civil-service corps entail a personnel expenditure increase of 9.21 percent.

Expenditures for Materials

The expenditures for materials are increasing by 339 million FD, or 14.81 percent, but 194 million FD of this increase is for operating credits for National Service (Ministry of Defense). For most of the other ministries, the increase in credits for materials is lower than the rise in prices. Nevertheless, an effort has been made in favor of the Department of Public Works, since the carrying-out of the various investment projects which are to ensure the economic and social development of the Republic depends on the activity of this department.

Expenditures for Upkeep

The expenditures for upkeep are increasing by 19 million FD, or 4.99 percent, which amounts to a decrease in the real means available to the government.

The allocated expenditures for contributions and aid funds go up by 198 million FD, or 35.11 percent. This is constituted mainly by:

--100 million FD in contributions to international organizations written into the equipment budget for 1979;

--a subsidy of 20 million FD for private education, to mitigate the consequences for this sector of the partial withdrawal of France, while a decision is awaited regarding the schooling of the 2,000 children concerned.

Expenditures for Equipment

The equipment expenditures written into the ordinary budget total 1.056 billion FD. Actually, the equipment expenditures made in 1980 will exceed this amount: gifts from friendly countries have made it possible to begin many operations or to carry out preliminary studies, and these operations will continue in 1980.

The proposed allocation of the state's resources is expressed by the following percentages for the different categories of expenditures, and the comparisons with the expenditures provided for in the 1979 budget, including

the amendments made by law, enable one to grasp the difficulty of the decisions that have had to be made:

--Public Debt	1.85 as against	2.10 in 1979
--Public Authorities	1.60 as against	1.62 in 1979
--Personnel	52.71 as against	51.80 in 1979
--Materials	25.57 as against	26.34 in 1979
--Upkeep Work	3.31 as against	4.26 in 1979
--Operating Subsidies	6.29 as against	5.31 in 1979
--Equipment Subsidies	8.66 as against	8.57 in 1979

It appears from this table that despite the low number of personnel positions created in the budget, personnel expenditures are increasing, while expenditures for materials are decreasing. This outlines a trend which the government and your Assembly will have to watch very closely so as to avoid deterioration of the effectiveness of the national administration. The proposed credit allocations for 1980 are nevertheless very accurate and permit the administration to function.

New Tax Measures

Despite this attentive surveillance of the progress of public expenditures, it has been possible to balance expenditures and receipts only by providing for new tax measures, which express the fact that national effort is being substituted, in the balancing of the budget, for the foreign aid which had ensured the budget's balance in 1978 and 1979.

In addition to the increase in the fees for automobile registration and driver's licenses, there will be changes in stamp and registration taxes, a tax on registration of sport and pleasure boats, and an increase in indirect taxes.

The government, aware of the effort called for from the country as a whole, has wanted to ask for a special effort from those with the highest incomes.

Thus, along with a 1-percent increase in the rate of the domestic consumption tax and a 5-percent surtax on products not coming from the EEC [European Economic Community], a 3-percent surtax on luxury items is provided for.

During your budget session, you will also have to review and approve the accounts for fiscal 1978, which it is the government's duty to present to you and which will enable you to know the use made of the credits which you voted.

11267

ESQ: 4400

REPORT ON MUNICIPALITIES IN DJIBOUTI

Djibouti LE REVEIL DE DJIBOUTI in French 15 Nov 79 pp 1, 5

[Article: "The Municipalities of Djibouti: Where Do Things Stand?"]

[Text] Where do matters stand with the municipalities of Djibouti? How is their setting-up coming along? What will their role be? Who will belong to them? These are some of the questions that we asked ourselves this week, on the occasion of the naming of the chairmen of the four municipalities of the capital, and to which we give answers on page 5.

We recall first of all that the creation of municipalities in our country was officially decreed on 22 November 1977, by a presidential ordinance (No 77-050) which stipulated, in its Title 2, the gradual setting-up of a number of these districts. At the Cabinet meeting of 10 July last, several draft decrees were approved. This 94th session decided in particular to establish 8 municipalities immediately: 4 in Djibouti-City (Djibouti-North, Djibouti-Center, Djibouti-South and Ambouli), and 4 in the interior of the country (Ali Sabieh-City, Obock-City, Dikhil-City and Tadjourah-City). It also fixed their geographical limits and agreed to establish in the future, by a new decree, the following other municipalities: Arta, Ouhea, Balbala, Dorale, Damerjog, Loyada, Holl-Holl, Ali-Adde, Yoboki, Assa-Eyla, Alaili-Dada, Khor-Angar, Panda, and Dora Malhao.

Finally, the Cabinet approved a draft decree establishing the regulations relative to the competencies, functioning and administration of the municipalities, and another naming the special delegations of each of these eight districts.

Report on the Present Status of the Municipalities

Composition of the Special Delegations

On the proposal of the minister of interior, the Cabinet, at its 94th meeting, on 10 July last, approved a draft decree naming the special delegations of the municipalities. These five-member special delegations, which had to elect a chairman for each, from among their number, will remain in office until municipal elections are legally organized.

Here is their membership:

DJIBOUTI-CENTER :

--Idriss Omar Guelle
--Abdallah Ahmed Kaidi
--Houssein Ali Chirdon
--Kadamy Mohamed Kadamy
--Abdi Mohamed Hassan

DJIBOUTI-NORTH :

--Mohamed Djama Arale
--Ahmed Aouled Ali
--Ibrahim Mohamed Kamil
--Saleh Awad Saleh
--Ahmed Douale

DJIBOUTI-SOUTH :

--Ali Darar Farah
--Barkat Dirie Guedi
--Ahmed Moussa Hassan
--Moussa Guirreh Waberi
--Hassan Moussa Beder

AMBOULI :

--Yacin Abdi Bakal
--Ali Zeid Saleh
--Abas Moussa Houmad
--Moumin Guirreh Rayale
--Mal Abdillahi

ONOCK-CITY :

--Houmad Bilil
--Kamil Houmad Assa
--Ibrahim Idriss
--Hassan Ali Bada
--Saleh Abdallah, school principal

ALI SABIEH-CITY :

--Moussa Bourale Robleh
--Mohamed Assoue
--Osman Aganeh
--Waberi Assoue
--Hassan Atteye

DIKHIL-CITY :

--Ahmed Moussa Guelleh
--Hamadou Ali Hamadou
--Mohamed ben Mohamed
--Hadjji Witti Moussa
--Warsama Farah

TADAOURAH-CITY :

--Mohamed Ali Guadile
--Cheiko Hassan
--Cheiko Alwan
--Mohamed Kamil
--Youssef Mohamed Houmad

Djibouti-City: The Chairmen of the Four Districts Have Been Elected

The second meeting of the Municipal Council was held on Saturday 10 November in the meeting room of the district of Djibouti, under the chairmanship of the commissioner of the Republic, chief of the district of Djibouti.

The special delegations elected the chairmen of the four municipalities of Djibouti. Thus:

--Ahmed Aouled Ali was elected chairman of the Djibouti-North municipality.
--Houssein Ali Chirdon was elected chairman of the Djibouti-Center municipality.
--Barkat Dirie Guedi was elected chairman of the Djibouti-South municipality.
--Mal Abdillahi Bouraleh was elected chairman of the Djibouti-Ambouli municipality.

Geographical Limits of the Municipalities

Djibouti-North:

On the north, to the east and the west of the sea.

On the south, by Avenue de Brazzaville as continued eastward by Rue d'Ali-Babieh and westward by Avenue Roosevelts considered as extended to the sea.

Djibouti-Center:

On the north, by the border of the preceding municipality.

On the east and west, by the sea.

On the south, by a line connecting the old mill, the street separating Ein-guela town from the camp of the Force Nationale de Security [National Security Force], the Arta road, Avenue 26 extended, Avenue 26, Boulevard de Gaulle, Rue Obock, and the southern edge of the building of the Military Commissariat located on the extensions of this last-named street.

Djibouti-South (former 2nd arrondissement), bounded:

On the north, by the southern limit of Djibouti-Center.

On the east and west, by the sea.

On the south, by a line connecting successively, from west to east, the mouth of Wadi Ambouli, at a point situated 250 meters north of the intersection of this road with the Ambouli road, thence to the street separating the northern part of the Progres parcel and the southern part of district 7-bis, following this route and, in its extension, the path that crosses the cemetery to Boulevard Guellah Batal, to 1,250 meters north of the intersection of this boulevard with the Ambouli road, connecting the above point with the intersection of the Gabode military camp overpass on the airport road, and thence passing north of this camp, running along the southern border of the industrial zone to the sea.

Ambouli, bounded:

On the north, by the southern limit of Djibouti- [as published]

On the east and west, by the sea.

On the south, by the boundary comprised within the precinct of Djibouti as delimited.

On the south, by a straight line running north-south and connecting the mouth of Wadi Ambouli with the Ambouli lighthouse, then by a straight line

connecting this last-named landmark with the southwest corner of the Doudah tract, running alongside this tract and the CTA [expansion unknown] tract, and finally, by a straight line joining the southeast corner of the CTA with the southern edge of Warcous Island.

Ali Sabieh-City, bounded:

On the southwest: by Mouloud, the big and small Baras, to PK [expansion unknown] 51.

On the southwest [as published]: by the edge of the Dikhil and Ali-Sabieh circles.

On the west: Galile.

On the east: D..... (urban area included).

On the southeast: the Oboley station.

Dikhil-City, bounded:

On the northeast, by PK 51 to Goubet.

On the south, by Bandara.

On the west, by Kiksa (in the direction of As-Enla).

On the northwest, by Gourabous (in the direction of Yoboki).

Work-City, bounded:

On the east: Ras S.....

On the north: Lanassa.

On the west: Mont 'abla.

On the south: territorial waters.

Tadjourah-City:

East: line of demarcation with Obock.

North: Airi-Galela.

Northwest: Imina and Garenle.

South: Gulf of Tadjourah.

West: Goubet Bay to line of demarcation with Dikhil.

Functioning and Administration of the Municipalities

Decree No 79-078/PR/MT:

Article 1. The municipality will have legal status under public law.

I. Functioning

Article 2. The municipality meets in ordinary session once per quarter. It is convoked by the commissioner of the Republic. The commissioner of the Republic may ~~summon~~ the municipality to extraordinary session.

Article 3. The secretary general of the municipality attends the meeting and draws up the report of it, but has only advisory status.

Article 4. The sessions are public, and decisions are reached by majority vote.

However, if a majority so decide, the session can take place in camera. The proceedings are recorded in a register marked and initialled by the commissioner of the Republic. They are signed by all the members present at the meeting.

All the proceedings are sent to the commissioner of the Republic by the secretary general within 15 days. In Djibouti, publication will be done by posting outside the customary meeting place, after endorsement by the commissioner of the Republic.

Article 5. The following are entirely null and void:

1. deliberations on a subject outside the municipality's competence, or taken outside the legal meeting;
2. deliberations taken in violation of the laws, ordinances, decrees or orders in force;

Nullity under law is declared by the minister of interior.

Article 6. Proceedings in which members of the municipality take part who have an interest in the subject under discussion either in their own names or as agents are nullifiable.

Article 7. The proceedings are submitted for the approval of the territorially competent commissioner of the Republic, who has 15 days, from receipt, in which to approve them.

II. Competencies

Article 8. The municipality:

- settles the affairs of the commune by its deliberations;
- expresses its judgment whenever such judgment is required by the laws and regulations or whenever it is requested by the higher administration;
- expresses its wishes on all matters of local interest.

However, it is forbidden to make political resolutions.

Article 9. In particular, the municipalities are competent in the matters of:

- roads and streets, parking;
- health and garbage removal;
- creation and upkeep of markets, gardens, fountains, and other public municipal structures;
- customary law;
- oversight of supplies;
- urban development, housing, subdividing, classification appeals;
- promotion of crafts;
- organization of celebrations, games, entertainments and sports;
- regulation of water-access points.

Article 10. The secretary general of the municipality is charged, under the authority of the commissioner of the Republic:

1. with the conservation and administration of properties, and consequently, with carrying out all acts of conservation;
2. with the preparation and execution of the budget. Management of credits, oversight of communal establishments, and accounting will be centralized in the District accounting office;
3. in a general way, with carrying out the decisions of the municipality.

Article 11. The commissioner of the Republic, assisted by his aides, arrondissement chiefs, or administrative-post chiefs is solely responsible for administration.

He is the correspondent and the delegate of the government. On this basis, all the civil servants employed in the external services are placed under his authority.

Under the authority of the minister of interior, he is responsible for:

1. publication and execution of the laws and regulations;
2. carrying out general security measures;

3. carrying out hygiene and public-health measures;
4. special functions assigned to him by the laws and regulations.

He is in charge of the municipal police, the purpose of whom is to ensure good order, security and public health, as well as the policing of the public channels of communication.

Administration

Article 12. The public domain of the municipality includes the public thoroughfares, the squares, streets and passageways, the fountains and sewers, and all portions of the district not coming under private ownership that fall within the boundaries of the district and do not belong to the public or private domain of the state. [as published]

Buildings and structures assigned to the municipal services may belong to the private domain. Real property purchased or acquired by donation or grant legally permitted or authorized belong to it.

Article 13. The municipality may accept gifts and bequests.

Article 14. The municipality deliberates on the actions to take or support in its name.

Municipal Budget

Article 15. Expenditures are divided into ordinary expenditures and extraordinary expenditures.

Ordinary expenditures are obligatory or optional.

a. The following expenditures are obligatory:

- upkeep of the public buildings and of the public and private domain of the municipality;
- salaries of the personnel;
- office, library and printing expenses;
- payment of debts due and payable and of all expenses placed at the charge of the municipality by decree.

b. All expenditures not falling into one of the categories stated above are optional.

The extraordinary expenditures are those whose payment is provided for by means of extraordinary receipts.

Article 16. The ordinary receipts include:

- the proceeds of municipal property and revenues;

- the proceeds of all taxes and fees whose collection is authorized by the Finance Law;
- a proportional part, as fixed by Cabinet decree, of the proceeds of certain imposts and taxes collected within the boundaries of the district for the national budget;
- generally, all other receipts which may be allocated to the municipality by decision of the government.

Article 17. The extraordinary receipts include:

- the value of alienated property;
- gifts and bequests;
- the proceeds of loans;
- subsidies and advances which may be granted from the funds of the national budget because of insufficient resources or for carrying out projects of general utility;
- extraordinary contributions duly authorized by the minister of interior;
- and all other incidental receipts.

Article 18. All of the receipts collected for the municipalities are paid into a blocked account of the Treasury. An equalization is made before distribution, with minimum receipts guaranteed per inhabitant of the district.

Article 19. The budget is proposed by the secretary general, deliberated by the municipality in its year-end session, and approved by the commissioner of the Republic. Only a balanced budget may be passed. The expenditures may not exceed the forecast receipts as determined by the minister of finance. The budget may be amended during the year by vote.

If the municipality fails to write into the budget a credit corresponding to an obligatory expenditure, the commissioner of the Republic may provide for it by well-grounded decision.

Article 20. If, for any reason, the budget of the municipality is not approved before the beginning of the fiscal year, receipts and expenditures will continue to be made, until approval of the budget, in conformity with the budget of the preceding fiscal year.

Article 21. The accounts for the fiscal year ended are presented for approval and addressed to the Supreme Court within 3 months after the close of the fiscal year.

11267
CSO: 4400

BONGO INVITES COMPARISON BETWEEN OWN ECONOMY, OTHERS

Libreville L'UNION in French 17-18-19 Nov 79 pp 4, 5

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades and dear friends,
Fighting men and women,

It is with much pride, and with real emotion, that I open the sessions of this second regular congress of the Gabonese Democratic Party by offering to all of you my brotherly and so militant salutations.

As a faithful reflection of the aspirations and needs of the masses, this congress is the worthy culmination of 12 years of national unity, of active militarism and of a fertile effort toward peace, order and stability.

It is the result, as I have wished and as you have wished with me, of the political process of national renewal in which we have been involved together since the final days of 1967, when the father of Gabonese independence, President Leon Mba, died.

What a road our dear party, which now has at its disposal a devoted and competent permanent staff, a vast complex at Libreville composing the of a party residence, a school for staff members and a data center, has traveled in 12 years.

Several provincial cities already have party residences or permanent buildings, and we plan to complete this infrastructure at the proper time.

Fortunately, our party has not developed only on the material level.

It has become a veritable party of the masses, capable of fully insuring the highest political responsibility, particularly responsibility for inspiring, leading and controlling political development in the nation.

Finally, I find it agreeable that since the first extraordinary congress in 1973, our party has occupied the distinguished place it deserves among national organizations, that is, the first place.

We owe this first place to the continuing evolution of the party which was able to avoid rigidity and the traps of negligence and lack of restraint.

It was on 11 March 1976, that I discovered the relative failures of planned and directed economic liberalism, and I vigorously denounced the evils from which Gabonese society was suffering.

At the same time, I defined the new path of development for Gabon: united and democratic progressivism.

This doctrine, which has in its favor the ability to go beyond the limits of the economy, was designed to be both a model of society and a model of development.

From now on--and I will never tire of repeating it--the economy must serve man, and man must no longer serve the economy.

Summoned to an extraordinary congress in January 1979, the delegates representing the Gabonese people decided upon the restoration of party structures and made certain changes in the Constitution.

Therefore, the present ordinary congress which is the normal result of this second extraordinary congress, must be considered a decisive step in Gabonese political life.

In fact, the people have stated their willingness to see new mandates attributed to the executive and legislative branches, to correspond to a renewal, a change in attitudes, a humanization of the work of development and social progress, in order to construct a strong and prosperous Gabon and a progressive Gabonese society.

Here we are then, on the threshold of the third decade of our development at the height of national sovereignty.

It is not my intention to draw up a balance sheet of nearly 20 years of independence and of my government's action over the last 12 years.

Our comrades in the Politburo and the Central Committee will be responsible for that.

However, I do not think it unsuitable to ask you to try to remember the state of our country on the day of its accession to independence, 17 August 1960.

In a few words, I can say that we had nothing, and there were terrible shortages of everything.

We do not want to put anyone on trial, but we must admit that the Gabon of those days well deserved the sorry title of the Cindrella of Equatorial Africa.

Twelve years have passed. Fighting men and women comrades, honorable guests, representatives of the national and international press, look around you. You can see that Gabon is transformed and has made progress which is all the more remarkable since it started out with nothing.

They talk about the Gabonese miracle. In reality, Gabon can attribute to Divine Providence only the fact that she has been endowed with adequate and diverse natural resources in comparison to her area and population.

By developing her natural resources, stabilizing her basic commodities at home, and exporting her production on the world market, within a few years, Gabon has created an economy of such dynamism that its growth rate has aroused the admiration of everyone, and at times, the jealousy of some.

Twelve years have passed. Militant comrades. I do not believe that it was inadvisable to recall the past.

I told you that I had no intention of enumerating the achievements of the national renewal policy which it has been my honor to direct, given your confidence and that of the sovereign people.

However, I have reason to believe that a few disappointed ambitious souls, embittered critics, and partial observers have cast doubt on the attainments of the restoration and on the reality of our development.

Since I am tolerant, I accept constructive criticism, but I will never tolerate bad faith.

Therefore, I formally invite the eternal skeptics to make a voyage like that of our elders who went from one village to the next--and to compare our country with the other African nations which reached their independence at the same time that we did, remembering that these countries benefited from the beginning from infrastructures and equipment left by the colonists.

I invite them to compare the levels of development, the administrative set-ups, the social set-ups, the wages, the social benefits and services, the percentages of wage-earners and unemployed, etc.

I urge them to compare, or more exactly to evaluate, the quality of life in Gabon and abroad, that is immaterial wealth such as brotherhood, democracy, liberty, respect for our cultural traditions, solidarity and joy of life.

I think that I can say--without risk of being contradicted--that our quality of life is incomparable, at an equal level of development. I offer as proof the fact that there are many more foreigners in Gabon than there are Gabonese in foreign countries.

As you know, our country has experienced a salutary slackening of its growth

over the last 2 years. This hiatus was necessary; it is the consequence of the application of our plan for economic and financial recovery which coincided with the world wide recession and which is characterized by inflation, monetary disorder, and generalized unemployment.

Today, I can confirm that the great public works, which have priority--and I place the Trans-Gabonese in the first rank of these works--will be continued until they are completed.

In this regard, I insist upon reaffirming that this is not a question of suddenly giving a new impetus to our growth for the greater satisfaction of those in business circles, of the multinationals, and of foreign exporters.

The recovery--the first signs of which are already perceptible to the experts--will be gradual, and our future expansion will henceforth be deliberate, more disciplined and better controlled.

I will no longer delay my conclusion which will attempt to elucidate the profound reasons for Gabon's success.

All of my efforts have aimed at cementing this national unity by galvanizing patriotic sentiment.

This national unity, of which the Gabonese Democratic Party is the crucible and the catalyst, as well as the guarantor, has been, and will always be, the essential condition for success in the battle for prosperity and improved conditions.

After national unity, our second political wish was for democracy.

But we did not want this democracy to be shut up in theories and abstract schemes or to change with the winds of imported ideologies.

I believed that a realistic and direct democracy, corresponding to our natural aspiration of Africans imbued with a particular philosophy of life and of collective behavior, would better suit the position of the country and the spirit of the people.

I am still convinced that this democracy should not be based on coercion, but rather on adhesion, which involves a great deal of participation by everyone in political life.

The danger of such a democracy of dialog and participation lies in a tendency to dispersion and an excessive sensitivity to centrifugal forces resulting from the decentralization of power and of responsibilities.

I believe that we have avoided this danger by a regime of unified decision which recalls the ancestral technique of authority and which is identified

elsewhere with a presidential regime.

Society, especially that of a young nation looking for consolidation of its unity and undergoing rapid and profound mutations, needs to feel that it is being directed, stimulated, and oriented by a strong political force whose supreme virtue is not to drift into autocracy and dictatorship.

The third strong support of our policy has been liberty, which is synonymous with independence, and its corollary, which is responsibility.

Therefore, we rapidly had to go beyond the illusion of independence and the magic of imported slogans to choose our destiny freely without being subjected to foreign demands.

Also, we made every effort to control our foreign policy and to control our economic relations with foreign countries.

We have tried to make many different friends, and we have not hesitated to travel millions of kilometers to visit foreign heads of state with whom we have signed many cooperative agreements.

But this openness in all directions causes us to restate vehemently that Gabon belongs only to the Gabonese and that no new alliance will prohibit us from maintaining contact with our friends.

We wish to preserve our free will, and we will accept no pressure, no matter what its source.

We will not eat our words--no matter who is concerned--whenever there is a question of defending the interests of our country.

We will be uncompromising when the very principle of our national independence--political or economic--is questioned.

We will never lose sight of the fact that, in spite of its income and its potentialities, Gabon belongs to the Third World.

As a founding member of the Organization for African Unity, to which we are deeply attached, we had no fear of resolutely turning our backs on certain organizations when they were no longer equal to our aspirations.

We are aware that the birth of a new world economic order, just as relentless as the previous one, compels us to struggle tirelessly to gain the position we have reached on the international scene.

We say again that the world should no longer be divided into two blocs of nations--those who are collapsing beneath their wealth, and who are shamelessly wasting the world's energy heritage; and those who, plundered by the first group, are crawling in misery and stagnation.

Vigilance and prudence with the wealthy countries, whoever they may be; and active solidarity and concerted effort with the Third World countries, especially with our brother African countries. These are the principles which guide, and will guide, our international operations.

The fourth term of this political "credo" on which rests the faith of the Gabonese nation in all its grandeur and perpetuity, is authenticity.

This authenticity must not be an egotistical and sterile turning inwards toward ourselves, but a symbiosis between today's science and technology, a way of being powerful, a force originating in our deepest traditions and in our own values.

Therefore, my dear comrades, I wish that upon the occasion of the present ordinary congress, you will reflect upon this political philosophy of which I have just enunciated the four great fundamentals, which are, in fact, as near as I can tell, the four pillars of Gabonese wisdom.

And I know from experience that although the people have good sense, and a taste for order and for peace, there are among them some who are nostalgic for the past, some born rebels, some who are embittered and eternally dissatisfied, who, because their diabolical utopias did not materialize, may oppose our progress or incite chaos.

We must keep a weather eye open. It is up to us, militants of the party, to stop any attempt or any behavior which would lead to weakening the methods which we have established to accomplish our plan.

Collective disaffection and disinterest toward public matters can only lead to a serious degradation of the civic spirit and to an unavoidable return to laziness, laxity, and violation of the law, in other words, the absence of values and of hierarchies, and thus to the failure of the government and of the country.

Therefore, it is important that the Gabonese people take a more active part in public life, that they cultivate collective living, and that they become convinced that the responsibility is in their hands, because one cannot be free if one is not responsible.

This is obviously the business of the Gabonese Democratic Party.

To fill this role, militant action must be ceaselessly dynamic, both in the area of training through the School for Party members, and in the field of propaganda everywhere, by all possible means and throughout the country.

My dear comrades, in the light of what I have just explained to you, I believe that I have amply lived up to the expectations of the Gabonese

people and have respected the immeasurable confidence which they have placed in me by placing me--democratically and freely--at the head of the country, 7 years ago.

In a world which is prey to the loss of its economy, and in a continent too often delivered up to misery and to bloody upheavels from all sources Gabon has remained an island of peace and tranquillity.

We knew how to control inflation and how to establish a plan for courageous financial recovery, while continuing to insure an enviable standard of living for our people, which is still a remote objective for most Third World nations.

Strong in these accomplishments, and more than ever convinced of the justice of our ideal, with the wonderful support of our people and with their active cooperation, I would like to pursue this magnificent work of national construction, economic development and social progress.

This commitment to serve the country with loyalty and devotion involves a continuity of action which must be conducted realistically and effectively.

To the demagogues who are pressing me to promise the people happiness for tomorrow morning, I usually answer that politics is the art of the possible.

To the impatient ones who ask me to describe the future, I reply that Gabon is eternal and that it will become what men make of it.

To govern is to plan.

Certainly, the task is tremendous, but each one of us, and all of us together, must rise to meet it.

Long live the Gabonese Democratic Party!

Long live the Gabonese fatherland!

9174

CSO: 4400

CHILEAN DELEGATION DISCUSSES INCREASED TRADE RELATIONS

Libreville L'UNION in French 22 Nov 79 pp 1, 4

[Article by Obame Emane and Djawe Jean-Marie]

[Excerpts] The delegation of Chilean economists led by the Chilean vice minister of economy, Mr Enrique Seguel Morel, arrived in Libreville on Tuesday, 20 November, at 7:30 p.m. The delegation was received in audience yesterday morning, 21 November, by the secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Jean Baptiste Ngomo Obiang.

Responding to questions from journalists upon leaving the meeting, Mr Enrique Seguel Morel stated that his conversations with the secretary of state pertained to the investigation of methods and the choice of sectors in which technical and commercial cooperation beneficial to both countries could begin. In addition, Mr Seguel Morel indicated that the Chilean delegation along with the Gabonese party will analyze the levels of trade exchange already in existence between Chile and Gabon. In this regard, it should be noted that Chile is buying oil from Gabon, and in recent years this has represented 10 percent of Chile's imports.

Furthermore, during the working meetings which the delegates will be having with the Gabonese experts, those of our industrial products which could be sold in Chile will be presented to them, especially wood, manganese, etc. For their part, the Chileans will exhibit products which might interest the Gabonese market, namely textiles, liquors, chemical products, pulp and paper, etc.

9174

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

QUESTIONS UNANSWERED BY CONGRESS--We are, indeed, earnestly washing our linen in public in this congress, and those responsible are accounting for their administration. I, Makaya, find this debate to be very good for our democracy because the people want to be informed about community affairs. Last evening, we were treated to a brilliant expose, followed by a very interesting debate. Once again, I, Makaya, found that the intellectuals, who are laden with diplomas, took over the debate. I told myself that for me economics will surely always be a black hole, and that I will never see its other end. However, what I want to find out is very simple. What good is foreign aid? Why do manioc and smoked sardines cost more every year? There are so many questions whose answers have obscured rather than explained my point. In a word, I, Makaya, while listening to these gentlemen, and while reading the second selected subject, got the impression that they were a training school for specialists rather than an assembly of militants. How sad and complicated it is! Poor Makaya...Makaya. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 17-18-19 Nov 79 p 1] 9174

SHELL INCREASED OIL EXPLORATION--Yesterday afternoon at the renovation palace, the head of state, El Hadj Omar Bongo, granted an audience to Messrs Blom and Andre Berre, general manager and director of Shell Gabon respectively. The two men disclosed that they will undertake a vast program of oil exploration and production which will require a 10 billion CFA francs investment in 1980, so that the society should maintain production equal to that of 1979. [Text] [AB041038 Libreville L'UNION in French 28 Dec 79 p 1 AB]

NEW OIL DISCOVERY--Paris, 9 Jan (AFP)--Oil has been discovered at sea off the Gabonese coasts by the French Group Elf Aquitaine. This group is part of an association including the Japanese Company World Energy Development Gabon (70 percent) and its branch Elf-Gabon (30 percent). The news was announced by the French company. A daily flow of 173 cubic meters, that is roughly a thousand barrels (50,000 tons a year) was attained during the production tests and studies will be undertaken to evaluate ways to rapidly start production at the new field, said Elf-Aquitaine on Wednesday. The boring which has proved successful is named Ayol and is located at the Assouka permit, thirteen kilometers from the Grondin Sea Oil Field which is exploited by Elf. The French group Aquitaine extracts roughly 70 percent of the total oil produced in Gabon which currently amounts to 225,000 barrels per day (11,250,000 tons per year). [Text] [AB101020 Paris AFP in French 1532 GMT 9 Jan 80 AB]

PFP ATTACKS GOVERNMENT BUDGET AS 'DESPERATE'

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Dec 79 p 9

[Article by C. S. Buabeng]

[Text] The Popular Front Party (PFP) has described the government's budget as a "budget of desperation."

A statement, issued and signed by the Party's spokesman for Finance and Economic Planning, Dr. Jones Ofori Atta, in Accra yesterday said the budget "reflects the cost of many years of mismanagement of the economy of the country.

"Unfortunately, the government has decided to resolve the problem at the expense of the ordinary man and the people in the rural areas.

"We can expect prices mounting all over. The purchase power of the cedi will reduce further and the real value of workers' pay packet will be wiped out."

According to the statement, the government refused to impose any economic discipline on itself.

"Nothing has been done to tackle the problem of overblown government establishment; nor the need to restore any order in government finances.

"A sizeable portion of the budget will be financed by printing more money which will not help the problem of inflation in the country.

"In spite of all the economic hardship which the tax proposals will impose on the population, there is no assurance of any relief from the acute shortages of essential commodities which confront the consumer," the statement said.

Dr. Ofori Atta expressed the hope that the Government would "reconsider some of the proposed tax proposals."

CSO: 4420

POLITICAL PARTIES DETAIL OWN VIEWS ON ECONOMY

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Jan 80 p 3

[Text]

THREE political parties — the People's National Party (PNP), the Popular Front Party (PFP) and the Social Democratic Front (SDF) have spoken to participants of the 31st annual New Year School on their approaches to restructuring the economy of Ghana from the point of view of their respective parties.

Mr R. A. Basoah MP for Sekyere, represented the PFP, while Dr E. L. Nyankotey, deputy Minister of Finance and Economic Planning represented the PNP and Dr K. B. Asante, secretary-general of the SDF stood for his party.

Speaking first, Mr Basoah likened Ghana's economy to the case of the second world war but stressed that within the context of the present national budget, the Government should have made efforts to ensure that while the people made sacrifices towards the recovery of the economy, there was something in return for them.

Mr Basoah said while decisions of the Government to achieve its objectives must be quite decisive, the economic performances must be based on concrete objectives.

He suggested that the Government should have limited programmes and objectives which must be closely and unambiguously defended and nothing left to chance.

The programmes must be vigorously executed to the letter within the appropriate budget machinery, he said, adding that a serious attempt must be made to tackle

development projects to cope with the problems of the economy.

Mr Basoah said he was of the view that the Government had done nothing to instil discipline into the economy by creating 15 ministries since this would raise the cost of maintaining those ministries.

Speaking for the administration, Dr Nyankotey stressed that the PNP concept of the economy had been based on truths as stressed in the budget, pointing out that disciplining the economy had been the basic objective of the 1979/80 budget proposals.

He said the Government was of the opinion that the economy should meet the realities of the time as this was considered the only means of restructuring the economy to ensure the full recovery of the national economy.

He listed food, housing, transportation, marketing as the problems that the budget proposals sought to meet, and stressed that speaking as a technician vis-a-vis the problems of the nation's foreign exchange deficits, the budget sought to ensure that there was discipline in the economy.

Dr Nyankotey said the Government would ensure that it monitored its budgetary policies towards achieving the desired discipline it sought.

Dr Asante of the SDF said difficult measures should be introduced to ensure that excess liquidity was fairly distributed, warning that recourse to half-baked ideas about wage freeze or wage fairly distributed might lead to unnecessary labour unrest.

PFP, ACP DEPLORE GOVERNMENT'S LACK OF CANDOR

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 27 Dec 79 pp 1, 8

[Article by Yaa Edusei]

[Excerpts] The Popular Front Party (PFP) and the Action Congress Party (ACP) have deplored the lack of candour on the part of People's National Party (PNP) government officials which threatens to undermine the stability of the nation.

At a joint press conference in Parliament House yesterday, Mr Kwaku Baah, PFP Parliamentary leader said this lack of candour in public affairs should disturb all right thinking Ghanaians.

He said after three months of PNP administration "there is a wide spread feeling of despondency and insecurity amongst Ghanaians."

Mr Baah who is also PFP member of Parliament for Nkawkaw recounted a series of statements and promises made by the government which are not candid.

Mr Baah also described the budget as another manifestation of lack of candour and reiterated the position of the opposition on the increase of petrol and kerosene.

He condemned the People's National Party and the United National Convention for their callous disregard for the interest of the common man over the high increases.

He pointed out that the budget was not likely to correct the country's inflationary situation, adding, "our best guess is that with the supply position as it is, our inflation rate is likely to stay around 70 per cent at the end of the day."

He said although the opposition and the other minority parties lost the vote in having petrol and kerosene reduced they would bring a substantive motion in Parliament.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

REHABILITATION PERIOD DECREED--The Government has declared the next two years a period of rehabilitation and redirection aimed at mobilizing the country's resources. Dr E. L. Nyakotey, Deputy Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, revealed this in Accra yesterday when opening a three month course at Greenhill on project planning and management and budgetary and financial management for public servants. He said during the two-year period, policy would aim at mobilizing resources for greater production for domestic consumption and for export. He said the Government would repair the country's road network, refurbish all hospitals and provide clean drinking water, electricity and sanitation for the rural dwellers. It would also ensure that the inputs for production such as cutlasses, fertilizers, transportation and industrial raw materials were made available on timely basis. He said: "At the same time we have plans to exploit the country's mineral resources such as iron ore, and bauxite." [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Jan 80 p 16]

NO DEPORTATION OF DENATURALIZED FOREIGNERS--Foreign nationals who were denaturalised by the erstwhile Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) will not be deported from Ghana. Instead they will be classified as aliens who will be required to comply with the laws regarding the stay of aliens in the country as from Monday, January 21. The Deputy Minister of Interior, Mr Antwi Nimoh who disclosed this in an interview said the decision was based on AFRC Decree 42 (Ghana National Amendment Decree, 1979) which came into effect on September 4, last year. The Deputy Minister stated that the decision as to whether the affected aliens would continue to stay in the country would have to be taken by them but he made it clear that the Government could refuse to accept the application of any of them who might decide to stay in the country and whose stay would not be in the interest of the nation. [Felix Amanfu] [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Jan 80 p 1]

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SALARIES--The Government has set up a high-powered committee to advise the President on the structure of remunerations in the public service with a view to correcting the disparities. This was announced by the Minister for Labour, Youth and Social Welfare

in a speech read on his behalf by his deputy, Mr E. K. Nkansa, when he addressed the first quardrennial delegates conference of the Public Services Workers Union of the T.U.C. in Kumasi at the week-end. The committee comprises the Principal Secretaries of the Ministries of Labour, Youth and Social Welfare, Finance and Economic Planning and the Controller and Accountant-General. He assured the delegates that the Government under President Limann had the "talents and energies" to cope with the country's problems and therefore called for patience, tolerance and co-operation. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Jan 80 p 1]

SDF BUDGET ATTACK--The Social Democratic Front (S.D.F.) has described the budget proposals as 'drastic and shocking.' A release issued in Accra by the party over the budget proposals observed that the hike in prices of petroleum products would affect the common man. The party said that the government in issuing the proposals, did not disclose any realistic measures by which transportation charges and other fares as well as other prices which have shot up could be controlled. Besides, said the party, the government did not say anything about the savings resulting from the removal of subsidy on petroleum products and how it would be used to improve the lot of the common man as far as infrastructure was concerned. The party held the view that it was wrong for the government to adopt a paternalistic attitude towards subsidies because subsidies were not favours. "Therefore, if the removal of a subsidy leads to a deterioration in the living conditions of the poor, it must be condemned," said the party. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Dec 79 p 9]

SEPTEMBER GOLD PRODUCTION UP--Ghana's gold production in September last year showed an increase of 2,450,455 fine ounces as compared with the production of the same period for the last 2 years. According to the Commercial and Industrial Bulletin, just published in Accra, production for September 1979 was 34,004,278 fine ounces while that for the same period for the last 2 years was 31,553,823 fine ounces. The cumulative figure for the calendar year, that is up to September last year, is 273,131,244 fine ounces. [Text] [AB061410 Accra THE GHANAIAN TIMES in English 3 Jan 80 p 5 AB]

COCOA TRANSPORT ALLEGATIONS DENIED--The Interim Management Committee of the CMB [Cocoa Marketing Board] says 4,506 tons of cocoa purchased in the Ashanti region has been evacuated to the ports and more than 6,000 tons to the sidings or depots in Kumasi. This is contained in a statement issued today to refute allegations by the regional purchasing officer, Mr Adu, that only 2,000 tons had been evacuated to the ports. The statement again assures the public that the purchase and evacuation of cocoa is going on satisfactorily and that it is the determination of the Interim Management Committee of the CMB to evacuate all cocoa from the hinterland to the ports and depots at the regional centers by the end of the cocoa season in March. [Excerpt] [AB112011 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Jan 80 AB]

GUINEA

BRIEFS

FLIGHT TRAINEES TO USSR--By decree No 17 of the PRG [Peoples' Republic of Guinea] of 9 January 1979, a 3-year scholarship for vocational training in the USSR has been awarded to the comrades whose names are listed below, and in the following aeronautical special fields: I. Fighter Pilots on MiG 17's AND 21's A) 1. Baba Diane; 2. Nankouman Berete; 3. Ansou Kamano; 4. Mohamed Lamine Nabe; 5. Pierre Camara; 6. Alioune Drame; 7. Mamadou Nouhou Diallo; 8. Karamba Sylla. B) MiG 21 Planes and Jets: 1. Ibrahima Doumbouya; 2. Lancei Berete; 3. Houssein Sylla; C) Electrical Equipment and Instruments aboard MiG 21 Planes: 1. Kessery Camara; 2. Nema Traore; D) MiG 21 Weapons: 1. Pepe Jonas Doumamou. II. Training Courses and Advanced Training of Plane Crews of FRONZE: A) MiG 17 Planes and Jets: 1. L. Ludovick Talla; 2. Ousmane Soumah; 3. Michel Millimono; B) Photographic Equipment for Planes and Helicopters: 1. Mamadi Boh Mara; 2. Lamine Bangoura; C) Ground Methods of Radio Transmission and Safety, Radio Technique and Lighting of Flights: 1. Momo Camara; 2. Faya Camara. The cost of board and tuition will be paid by the Soviet Government, while transportation expenses will be paid by your People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. [Text] [Conakry JOURNAL OFFICIEL in French 1 Apr 79 pp 64, 65] 9174

CSO: 4400

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS FOR 1980, DECADE NOTED

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 30 Dec 79 p 27

[Article by Kul Bhushan]

[Text]

IN the new year and the new decade, the Kenyan economy faces new problems and new challenges.

Starting the year and the decade with a global depression, the Kenyan economy will have to weather some storms to survive. One thing is sure: the energy crunch is going to alter the face of the economy dramatically in this new decade.

Looking back, the economic scene has shown steady development in the last decade... more factories, better farms, more roads, more office block, more tourists, more irrigation, better transport. The development of the infrastructure has been on the same pattern without basic alterations.

The Eighties will change all this if the country has to survive thanks to the rocketing cost of petrol.

By the end of this decade solar panels on most Kenyan homes, farms and factories should be an established feature. The huge petrol guzzling cars should be resting in the National Museum. Economic efficient and fast public transport should replace the urban traffic jams.

Locally generated hydro electricity from the Tana River reservoir should make Kenya more self-reliant in energy. Some percentage of fuel should come from agro-based raw materials.

The pipeline network should serve upcountry stations instead of the lumbering tankers. The railways should be providing faster, cheaper and convenient services after the massive injection of capital in the next few years. Geothermal power should be a reality.

All this is not wishful futurology but a practical response to the energy crunch Kenya is facing with many other developing nations. And to survive it, Kenya will have to radically alter the economic structure and everyday lifestyles.

Domestic consumption will increase with the overall population increase at 3.5 per cent a year. The North and Eastern Regions will become densely populated with the completion of the string of dams and power generation projects.

Farming areas will extend around the Tana River and beyond with the massive irrigation projects already initiated. Tarmac roads and a vast communications link-up will make Lodwar, Marsabit, Maralal, Garissa and Garsen into major towns with road linkages to neighbouring countries. This is the decade of pushing up the frontier of settlement towards the north and east.

Here are tremendous opportunities and potential. Based on power generation from harnessing the Tana and from the sun, which shines aplenty in this

region, progress should make big strides in this region in the Eighties.

For the short run of this new year, there are problems. Once again, they rest on fuel. The recent Opec meeting in Caracas has pushed prices by making it a free for all until a new joint price can be fixed for oil. In 1979, petrol increased by a massive 42 per cent. Indications are that a similar, if not higher, increase is in the offing for 1980.

This means an inflation rate of between 12 and 15 per cent by the economy. The huge aid programmes of the IMF, EEC, World Bank and bilateral grants are the positive factors to enable Kenya to combat these negative trends.

Thus the Gross Domestic Product will grow at the same rate as in 1979, i.e. between 3 and 4 per cent, if things go well. The job market is going to be tough after 7 per cent expansion in 1979 as a result of the Presidential directive.

In the new year, jobs will increase by between 3 or 4 per cent at the most. This means that wage rates will not go beyond 10 per cent, still very much below the inflation rate.

Of course, a great deal depends on the weather and world commodity prices. If the weather holds, coffee and tea production will go up and save the situation to some extent. This

must be helped with firm world market prices for these products and sisal.

Tourism does not look very bright in 1980. The West is still battling a depression. Thus holidaymakers are going to shy away if the airfares and hotel charges keep on shooting up.

The total tourism earnings may go up due to inflation but what matters is the number of tourists and their length of stay. Kenyan tourism has to offer a much more attractive price tag than Far East competitors and the Caribbean Islands to lure holidaymakers. Mere sun, sand and safari will not attract them.

Trade will have to bear with the import restrictions and travel from Kenya will also be burdened by Exchange Control curbs. The balance of trade, which went down by an estimated 17 per cent in 1979, may slide down by a further 10 per cent.

The border closure with Tanzania and the continuing uncertain situation in Uganda are hardly trade boosters for Kenyan manufacturers. Exports are the only hope and this is hamstrung by an over-valued currency.

Building and transport are looking up for the new year. Railways are the big hope to keep Kenyan people and goods moving in the Eighties.

Industrial development should keep the momentum of growth given the stable political climate and a good flow of investment funds from the development banks.

CSO: 4420

CITIZENS SHOULD UNITE TO FACE 1980'S CHALLENGES

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 30 Dec 79 p 6

[Article by Joe Kadhi]

[Text] The year 1979 will always be remembered by Kenyans as a year of action. President Moi was the first to take serious action to improve the struction of the Civil Service; to give wananchi a chance to choose new MPs or give the old ones a new mandate; to choose his Nyayo Cabinet and nominate a number of prominent people to both the National Assembly and the local authorities.

Backing their President, wananchi also took serious action in "sacking" a number of MPs and councillors and as we enter 1980 Kenyans can pride themselves on being people who have been able to solve a number of their problems under the guidance of a leader who is genuinely interested in bringing about unity and love among people who in the past have had their unity threatened by tribal animosity and other forms of political sectionalism.

A year ago this country already demonstrated its acceptance of the Nyayo philosophy under President Daniel arap Moi when he had only been in office a short time. Though the majority of the people were behind President Moi's plan to end corruption, bribery, tribalism and nepotism, there were a number of others who only paid lip service to his leadership and continued to hold night meetings and preach tribal doctrines which would have divided this nation if they were not detected. As it happened the President himself publicly exposed what was going on behind the scenes and warned the nation against the tribalists.

We are now about to enter 1980 with most of our tribal headaches cured. The credit for this goes to both the President and wananchi who have learned that the whole country suffers when the people are not united.

There may be some people who are not satisfied with the trend of events in Kenya because they are not in the limelight, but it will be extremely difficult for anyone to use his tribe as a political ladder after the experiences this nation went through in 1979.

People, including some who used to think that only their tribe should control events here, have rejected tribalism and the future unity of Kenya looks bright as there has never been any time in the past when the people have been more united than now.

Tribalism, however, was only one of our many problems. The others were nepotism, corruption and inefficiency in high office. In correcting these mistakes the President started paying surprise-visits to hospitals and he promised to do the same in Government offices. There was no need for him to do so as civil servants had got the message long before they were visited by the President.

The old habit of leaving their coats in their offices while they attended to their private businesses is now a thing of the past and the Civil Service is indeed one of the most efficient in Africa.

Despite the willingness of civil servants to answer with action, President Moi's call for hard work, a very important step was taken by the Government in 1979 to further improve the structure of the Civil Service.

This was the appointment by the President of an eight-man review committee to look into ways and means of strengthening the Civil Service and making it more efficient.

Headed by a Nairobi lawyer, Mr. S. N. Waruhiu, the committee is still scrutinising a number of important issues concerning the operation of the Civil Service such as salary structure, fringe benefits and the Ndegwa Commission on the Public Service Structure and Remuneration and its recommendations.

The committee has not as yet submitted its report to the President, but it is to be hoped that the old weaknesses of allowing civil servants to engage in lucrative private business undertakings while doing little or no work for which they are paid by the Government will be discouraged.

We enter 1980 in the hope that civil servants will also stop their old habit of abusing their high office to accumulate money for themselves.

Apart from taking steps to improve the structure and functions of the Civil Service, President Moi also appointed a high-powered team to look into weaknesses of statutory boards. Many of these boards are charged with very heavy responsibilities such as distributing essential goods, though as we enter 1980 it appears there are still some problems concerning food distribution which need to be corrected.

We hear of artificial shortages caused by hoarding of foodstuffs and its illegal sale in neighbouring countries. If this major problem is to be solved then the people must co-operate with the CID and report any suspect.

This country should not be starved by a few greedy individuals who only think about their own pockets. It is gratifying to note that the President intends to issue a policy statement at the beginning of next year spelling out the guidelines to be followed on the implementation of development programmes and on curbing anti-social activities such as smuggling.

Addressing thousands of Mombasa residents on Thursday, the President said Kenyans should pass resolutions to stamp out all evils hindering their progress and to strive to maintain all things which are beneficial to the country.

As we enter the New Year we should not forget that much of the good things which have happened to our country did not in fact benefit everyone. There are still thousands of unemployed people. Thousands more still live in slums such as Mathare Valley.

There are a lot of Kenyan children who have not had the opportunity to get an education. There are some people who do not know where their next meal will come from. These are challenges which we all, as Kenyans, must face collectively.

Leaving everything to the Government is not good enough. We must not forget that President Moi has already warned that 1980 will be a year in which various departments, both in the public and private sectors, will be competing in development projects.

No Kenyan can really be proud of our development when we still have some of our people in Mathare Valley. We should not be satisfied till all Kenyan children can be provided with universal compulsory education.

We should not rest till joblessness has been eradicated from our country. These are the challenges of the 1980s; and it is obvious that President Moi is determined to lead the people in the struggle against poverty, unemployment and lack of education opportunity for our children.

So why don't we all join hands and fight these evils? Why?

CSO: 4420

KENYA

NEED FOR REDUCTION OF POPULATION GROWTH RATE STRESSED

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 30 Dec 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] If Kenyans have been faithfully following any of the Lord's teachings, it is: "Go, ye and multiply."

According to figures released by the US Population Reference Bureau, a non-profit research organisation last week, Kenya's population growth "is currently the world's fastest" at its present rate of 4 per cent a year, it will double in 17 years. Women in the country, according to the same organisation, now average eight children.

This is a situation that ought to give Kenya's planners (in any field) nightmares. For it means this country must either produce enough to meet the needs of all these people at an equally fast rate or the country will end up with not only low quality manpower but also uncontrollable social problems.

Since independence 16 years ago, Kenya has done well for its people. There has been little over-abundance but then there have not been extreme cases of scarcity that could not be dealt with and accommodated to avoid disasters.

But despite continued evidence plus warnings by officials that resources in this country are limited and that Kenya is not a nation of surpluses, and is not likely to be for many years, people in general have continued to behave as if Kenya is in the midst of an everlasting boom. An illusion which has no basis at all seems to have gripped most people.

The continued baby boom is only one aspect of this national behaviour. Unfortunately, it is a most dangerous phenomenon and one that should be viewed not only from a purely economic and social point of view but also a moral one.

We are not suggesting there is anything immoral in producing children. Sentimentally, it is gratifying to raise children and like most people in this country are to be seen doing, contentedly sitting around surrounded by brothers, sisters, grandchildren, cousins, nieces, nephews, etc.

On the other hand, it beats reason to understand any gratification in seeing loved relations wallowing in misery, hunger, in rags, ill health, etc.

Yet that is what is in store for most of the children now being produced. While Kenya has all types of wizards, they can only grow so much sukuma wiki or whatever in this country which is mostly desert. They can only build so many schools, hospitals and what not at any given period. If they have to provide for as many people that there are today in 17 years' time, they will need unseen wisdom.

This country has been operating on the basis of economic plans since independence. The concept was not adopted just to give some people jobs. It was adopted because we live in an age of organisation--an age in which a balance must be found among all variables operative in a society and the world for survival.

Yet child reproduction has been all out of proportion with everything else--rivalled only by inflation. In some families children are no longer sources of joy and soon, when they become adults, will be sources of trouble for the nation.

The Government has budgeted Sh. 5 million for family planning in the current Development Plan. This is a clear commitment to the need for family planning in the country because it is necessary.

There seems some inhibition, however, in telling the people of this country point blank that too much of anything can be dangerous and that includes babies. A shovel must be called a shovel and not a construction instrument.

This country simply won't be able to support 32 million people 17 years from now. The rate of child bearing must be reduced, not just controlled.

CSO: 4420

KENYA

KENYAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT FRG 11-15 FEBRUARY

LD081832 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] It has been announced from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here in Nairobi that President Daniel Arap Moi will pay a state visit to the Federal Republic of West Germany [as heard] from Monday, 11 February to Friday, 15 February this year. This was announced today by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr Robert Ouko, in his office here in Nairobi, during a press conference. Dr Ouko said that President Moi has accepted an invitation from Prime Minister Helmut Schmidt to visit West Germany next month. The minister said that the president will leave Jomo Kenyatta International Airport for West Germany on Sunday, 10 February, but the actual time for the president to depart will be announced later.

During his visit President Moi will discuss with West German leaders matters which will interest both Kenya and West Germany and they will touch on various fields of development. Dr Ouko added that the relations between Kenya and West Germany are cordial and will continue to expand. The minister has said that West Germany is the best trading partner with Kenya in exports and imports and expressed appreciation of the generous financial assistance that Kenya has been getting from West Germany. He said the assistance has been given on very good and agreeable terms. Between 1978 and 1979 Kenya received financial aid from West Germany totalling 690 million shillings, and out of this sum 147 million shilling has been in technical aid. Within this year, Dr Ouko went on, West Germany will increase its aid to Kenya by 20 percent, most of which will go towards financing such vital projects as roads, dams and settlement schemes.

The minister also took time to look at the developments in Southern Africa where, he said, Kenya is still committed to a peaceful transition in Rhodesia by insuring that elections will be democratic. If these conditions will be satisfied, then Kenya is looking forward to a cordial relationship with the government in Rhodesia which will take office after the elections.

Coming nearer home, Dr Ouko said that the recent meeting between Presidents Arap Moi, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Godfrey Binaisa of Uganda was the first since 1970. He stressed this in itself indicated that the meeting was significant, because the three presidents have agreed to meet more often in future. This, he added, will mean the cultivation of peace and understanding within the East African region.

LUO LEADERS EXPRESS CONFIDENCE IN MOI'S LEADERSHIP

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 31 Dec 79 p 1

[Text]

LUO leaders, MPs, councillors, church leaders — and wananchi in Nyanza Province, have passed several resolutions among them that the Luos are "Nyayo" people and pledged loyalty and confidence in President Moi's leadership.

They also pledged loyalty to the Government and Kanu.

The Luos said they were grateful to the President for appointing three Ministers and three Assistant Ministers from Nyanza Province.

The Luos resolved to support and help the President and the Government stamp out smuggling and hoarding of goods by reporting suspects to the authority.

They thanked the President for appointing Mr. Oginga Odinga as the new chairman of Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board and several other Luos to high-ranking positions in the Government.

In the resolutions, called Nyshera declaration, the Luos resolved to increase cotton production by expanding the area under the crop.

They pledged to unite and co-operate among themselves and to work as a team for the good of the area and also pledged to forget past differences and divisive politics.

The Nyshera declaration resolutions were passed at a meeting at Ogada Secondary School, Kisumu District, at the weekend.

The meeting was organised by Korando Association.

—KNA

MOI ASKS LEADERS TO PREACH NYAYO PHILOSOPHY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Jan 80 pp 1, 5

[Article by Cornelius Nyamboki]

[Text] President Moi has called on all Kenyans to bury the "Ngoroko issue" and forgive one another--in the spirit of love, peace and unity.

Addressing a hurriedly organised packed public rally at Nakuru's Kamukunji Stadium yesterday afternoon, the President observed: "The time has come when we should stop talking about the Ngoroko issue and instead preach the Nyayo philosophy."

He told the cheering crowd: "Let us forgive them and continue building the nation...we have nothing to gain by reminding ourselves of dead issues when we have the gigantic task of moulding a peaceful nation."

Denouncing favouritism and other ills in the present administrative system, President Moi noted: "I want leaders to show the Nyayo path and desist from forming divisive camps which retard not only the progress of the country but could tamper with the stability we have so far sustained."

The President stressed: "I shall not condone political groupings and divided loyalties in my Government...I shall not favour even my son when dealing with affairs of State."

And, he said, all Government and elected officials should do the same. "You are leaders and you must prove to be leaders, not the ones to be led," he emphasised.

And, in a hard-hitting message to Nakuru's 16 councillors, the President said: "If you find it difficult to sort out your problems in the spirit of goodwill and understanding, I may be forced to order that the Mayor be elected by the town residents."

"We have been able to sort out such issues in the past through the traditional way and I strongly urge you to do this as soon as possible."

The President went on: "I am perturbed to learn that a certain candidate is trying to buy other councillors."

"This person has taken 12 councillors, led them into a store and locked them in so as to release them and lead them like sheep to the voting hall. Is that really fair?"

"Can I really respect such a council if these activities are allowed to continue?" he asked.

He reiterated his stand for peaceful co-existence of all Kenyans and noted: "In the past someone sought to enter the council because he wanted the opportunity to grab this or that...that is no more because now the pattern has drastically changed."

He said: "I have chosen to preach love, peace and unity and, if anyone wants to follow that path, he must stop mud-slinging and other petty jealousies."

He reminded the wananchi that had he wanted to deal firmly with those who intended to cause harm to Kenya, he could have done it with ease.

"But in what way could I benefit from such an act?" he asked.

CSO: 4420

REDUCTION OF FUEL CONSUMPTION URGED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Jan 80 p 9

[Text]

THE general manager of the Mombasa-based East Africa Oil Refineries Co., Mr. M.H. Wyvekate, has called on motorists in Kenya to do all they can to reduce use of fuel and eliminate losses.

The appeal, contained in the latest issue of the company's magazine, *Lantern*, reminded motorists that by wasting as little energy as possible they were not only helping the company. But also the country, which would then have to pay that little bit less in foreign exchange for its oil.

He said: "We are aware that oil has to be bought outside the country and has to be paid for in foreign currency.

"Today's price is roughly \$160 a ton. If we can reduce fuel consumption we save foreign exchange for the country."

Mr. Wyvekate went on to say that over the first seven months of last year the company processed nearly 1.6 million tons of crude oil.

During this period we have used 4.2 per cent for fuel consumption while last year we used 4.7 per cent. We have

made a saving of 0.5 per cent on crude processed, or 8,000 tons of oil," he disclosed.

He added: "We have therefore saved the country nearly \$1.3 million in foreign exchange. This is very commendable and we could do even better through joint effort."

Mr. Wyvekate said all Kenyans could contribute to cutting down on costs thus saving the country the badly-needed foreign exchange.

"Energy and foreign exchange saving, should not only be confined to our work place, but should accompany us to our homes as well," he said.

"When you jump on your motorbike or into your car to drive home after work, you are going to burn fuel; and your house is either fitted with an electric, gas or kerosene stove.

"Whatever the case, fuel is involved and that costs this country dearly in foreign exchange."

NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES TO REMAIN UNCHANGED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Dec 79 p 4

[Text]

THE number of parliamentary constituencies will not be increased despite the recent rapid population increase in Kenya, the Supervisor of Elections, Mr. Norman Montgomery said in Nairobi yesterday.

Mr. Montgomery said electoral boundaries had not been changed since 1966 although the electoral commission had since been carrying out reviews from time to time.

He said the commission had not come up with any concrete results on this issue.

The recent census results indicated a population increase of over 50 per cent over the last 13 years.

According to the Constitution "all constituencies shall contain as nearly equal numbers of inhabitants as appears to the commission to be reasonably practicable".

The Constitution provides: "The commission may depart from this principle to such extent as it considers expedient in order to take account of density of population, and in particular the need to ensure adequate representation of urban and sparsely populated rural areas, population trends and the means of communication".

Other issues to be considered by the commission when making recommendations for the creation of new constituencies include geographical features, community of interests and the boundaries of existing administrative areas.

"For the purposes of this subsection, the number of inhabitants of any part of Kenya shall be ascertained by reference to the latest census of the population held in pursuance of any law," the Constitution adds.

According to the recent

registration of voters, some constituencies registered as few as 10,000 while others had over 50,000. Mathare registered over 90,000 voters.

Some districts, such as Kisumu, Machakos and Meru, have more than doubled the number of people since 1966 when constituencies were last reviewed.

The Constitution provides: "At intervals of not less than eight years and not more than ten years, the commission shall review the number, the boundaries and the names of the constituencies, and may, by order, alter the number, the boundaries or the names as it considers desirable in the light of the review."

Mr. Montgomery said although the census reflected a population increase the electoral commission has no power to recommend an alteration of the present boundaries until Parliament has been dissolved.

KENYA

MINISTER DISCUSSES POLICE SWOOPS, NONCITIZEN WORK PERMITS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Jan 80 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Stanley Oloitipitip, minister of home affairs and MP for Kajiado South, by John Esibi in Nairobi last week]

[Text] The Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Stanley Oloitipitip, has disclosed that his Ministry is going to get tougher in processing applications for work permits for non-citizens in Kenya.

Speaking to SUNDAY NATION last week in a special interview, the Minister observed: "We are aware of complaints from Kenyans regarding job opportunities now being occupied by non-citizens."

From this point of view, said the Minister, "we are from now on going to thoroughly scrutinise every application that requires either a work permit or renewal. We will carry out an investigation and only when satisfied will an application requiring a work permit be granted or renewed. The same will be the position in processing applications for citizenship.

"If we do not get tougher, we will be denying Kenyans their rights to hold responsible positions and therefore enjoy their political freedom," said the Minister.

Q. At the time you were appointed Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Oloitipitip, you promised you were going to have a thorough look at the Ministry with a view to carrying out major or minor adjustments as the case might be. What changes have you effected, if any?

A. It is true I had promised that. But on examining and scrutinising the Ministry thoroughly later, I found out that I could not carry out any major adjustment or even overhaul. This is because things are okay. Everything is in order.

The situation at home generally speaking is fine and therefore does not at the moment call for the major changes I had anticipated then. I take

this opportunity to assure Kenyans that there are no external or internal problems at the moment in Kenya. So I am pleased to say we are all happy at home during this Nyayo era.

Q. Recently you warned your immigration officials to guard against what you termed "spies" in Kenya. You said not every visitor to Kenya is all that "friendly" to Kenya. What exactly were you implying then?

A. My warning to my staff was meant mainly to alert them. I asked them to remain obedient and also to appear smart before the public. In asking them to remain diligent, I also asked immigration officers to remain awake as to the type of foreigners they are dealing with.

Welcome

While we in Kenya welcome outsiders as our visitors, some are not good visitors, and we know them, I can assure you that.

Therefore I told my officers to use their discretion and if possible detect what is the motive behind the visitors they may be dealing with before issuing them with necessary documentation papers to allow them into the country.

Q. Incidentally quite often we Kenyans witness frequent police swoops at various road blocks. And very often such swoops net many aliens, some of whom are undesirable characters. What is your Ministry doing with such characters? Are you repatriating them to their respective countries?

A. Actually the question of aliens is not strictly speaking directly under my Ministry. True my Ministry is involved, but this question rightly falls under one Ministry in the Office of the President.

Q. What about the matter of deportation ... under whose Ministry does it lie? And if it lies with your Ministry, Mr. Oloitipitip, has anybody been deported from this country since you took office?

A. Deportation comes directly under my Ministry. A deportation order is therefore signed by me as the Minister responsible for Home Affairs. But so far we haven't heard of many cases ... except very few which I personally have handled and acted upon. Don't think we don't deport them. We do, and when we have to take such measures like deporting someone, we simply ask him/her to catch the next plane available out of Kenya.

We have our own style of going about this particular problem. We don't make a fuss over it. It is only we in the Ministry and the people affected that know about it. We do things quietly ... and it is best done that way.

Q. So far how many people have you ordered deported from this country, and what were their offences?

A. I can't tell you off-hand the number of people we have had to deport from here. As to the nature of the activities behind their deportation, I am afraid that is classified information which I cannot divulge to the Press.

Q. It is your Ministry which grants citizenship to those wishing to become Kenyans. Unfortunately, some of those whose citizenship has been granted have been heard in some quarters bragging that they "bought" such citizenship. How do you regard such comments?

A. I haven't heard of or even come across some people who brag saying they "bought" citizenship. All I know as Minister is that those who have been granted citizenship of this country pay a nominal fee, say about Sh. 8,000, towards the Government.

If that is what some people term "buying," then I must warn them to guard their tongues. We do not and shall not "sell" our citizenship to anyone. If any of those people said it and were heard by a Government official, more so by an official from this Ministry, action will be taken promptly.

Measures

Officially, I know nothing about this, but, however, I must sound a warning that if anyone is caught talking like that, drastic measures are assured. As you know such pronouncements may mean our people have been involved. If you want me to be straight, bribery and/or corruption. If that has to happen it will be a court case. So let them be careful.

Q. Recently your Ministry withdrew a number of diplomatic passports from various leading personalities. What prompted the Ministry to behave this way, and by the way how many people in this country hold diplomatic passports?

A. Yes, we had to do this because we discovered that there were too many people who held and made use of diplomatic passports even when they were not supposed to.

It was therefore decided by the Government that only Cabinet Ministers, Assistant Ministers, Permanent Secretaries and other authorised senior Government officials travelling abroad for and on behalf of the Government need have diplomatic passports. But when we carried out a check, we discovered that such people holding diplomatic passports then were just too many. Some of them, as we discovered later, had acquired such passports through the "back-door."

And therefore, as the Ministry responsible, we had to act to prevent this abuse. We therefore limited the number by drastically trimming it.

Q. According to unsubstantiated reports reaching Nairobi from North-Eastern Province, some people in that part of Kenya have once again decided to take to the bush just as it were the case during the "shifta" activities during the early 60's. Have you heard about this?

A. We are not aware of that in the Ministry. But as usual, we know that everywhere, not only in North-Eastern Province, even here in Nairobi, you might get some people dissatisfied. It happens everywhere in homes, it is a common occurrence to find a few people disagreeing with one another.

But we cannot particularise one area and say that people in North-Eastern Province are running to the bush. However, the Government is always alert and whenever anything of this sort is alleged, investigations are carried out. And this is no exception. If there is any truth in it, it will be investigated and appropriate action taken.

Let me at this juncture reassure Kenyans of whatever origin that they are all safe. Our security forces are alert and willing to protect them day and night. So no cause for alarm.

Q. The recent registration of persons left a lot to be desired. As you know, you even answered several questions in Parliament in this regard. There were duplications of either numbers or names on IDs, some married women had their current IDs registered in their previous maiden names, etc. Are you going to repeat this exercise or not?

A. No. The registration went very well according to me. We did very well. In fact we need to be congratulated because of the time factor during which we had to carry out the exercise. During such a short time, we registered over seven million people in Kenya.

What is more, the staff we were using were completely new to the job, and they tried best to reach the target. However, in any organisation, you expect and there must be complaints. I have already ordered that in case of anybody wishing to rectify any mistake in his/her ID, he/she can always approach our officers and they will be served all over the Republic.

Q. While the Immigration Department works hard to either give or extend work permits to expatriates working here, some Kenyans are of the opinion that somehow the process denies them the opportunity to Kenyanise foreigners. Are you aware of this?

A. I am aware of the complaints, and to the best of my knowledge, we are tackling it properly. Let me state that Kenyans have a right to feel

that way, and therefore from now on, we are going to be pretty careful in either granting or renewing work permits to non-citizens.

We are going to scrutinise all the applications and take a decision with necessary investigations to determine as to whether or not it is in the interest of Kenyans to grant work permits. This is because if we have to continue this way, it will mean we are denying Kenyans their rights to occupy responsible positions.

Q. Leaving aside affairs of your Ministry, Mr. Oloitipitip, in 1976 you risked a lot by leading a group of some politicians who included MPs and Kanu chairmen against another political group which then was bent on changing the Constitution for their own ends. How do you review the situation more than three years later and to what extent did your efforts pay dividends?

A. It is true that we took a very firm stand and a risky one at the time. This was simply because we wanted to defend the Constitution of Kenya. This was, more so, as we all (MPs) had taken an oath of defending the Constitution of Kenya.

That didn't mean that we were against the principle of changing the Constitution. We have amended the Constitution from time to time. But we have done this properly inside the House.

But in 1976, my objection was to the group which was then demanding the amendment of the Constitution to be carried out on a football ground somewhere in Nakuru. That was unconstitutional, and that was why I stood firm on this issue.

The Constitution says clearly that should anything happen to the President, automatically the Vice-President takes over. That is why I went round collecting signatures of my colleagues and I am happy we were in the majority and finally won the case.

Dividends

As to whether the efforts paid dividends, it remains for every Kenyan, including those who were against us, to see the present peaceful Kenya that now we live in. We did not want to disrupt peace and stability.

But having won the battle, as far as I am concerned, that is a closed chapter now. Whether or not one was in our group or against our group, right now it is immaterial under the Nyayo philosophy. We are one people with one President, one flag, one united country and therefore we are all brothers and sisters and one nation. Should anything crop up we will now face it again more united than ever before. That is why I am saying that as far as I am concerned, that chapter is closed once and for all.

Q. In the past, Mr. Oloitipitip, you have clashed furiously with fellow Masai politicians. Sometimes you have patched up the quarrel and appeared reconciled. How do you review the situation as of now regarding Masai political squabbling?

A. I am a nationalist, and not a tribalist. So as an MP my biggest concern is only to develop my own area. Regarding the internal squabbles within a tribe, that is their own baby. I am not concerned who wins and loses today or even tomorrow in such a row.

But all I can say is that I can see a very bright future for the Masai as a community. Right now we are getting more and more schools, water facilities, hospitals, etc. We are having nearly everything like any other part of Kenya.

All that we want is to catch up completely with the rest of the country. We are slightly still lagging behind, but I assure you we will pull up our socks during these coming five years to see that we develop Masailand for the good of the people of that community and the country at large.

CSO: 4420

CHICKENFEED SHORTAGE THREATENS POULTRY INDUSTRY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Jan 80 p 8

[Text]

KENYA's poultry industry is in jeopardy because of an acute shortage of chicken-feed. And some farmers have said they were planning to sell their chickens and forget about the business.

Chicken-feed salesman of the Kenya Farmers' Association, Mr. Stephen Kariuki, said the shortage was "very great" and was about two months old. He attributed it partly to lack of enough raw material from the Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC). He said the most important material for the manufacture of chicken feed was wheat.

Mr. P. A. Miriti, general manager of Unga Ltd., said: "Production of chicken-feeds by this company has dropped due to short supplies of maize and wheat."

"Most farmers are selling their chickens and forgetting poultry, which they now describe as a useless game," Mr. Kariuki explained. Feed was not only in short supply, but very expensive where it could be got.

A 70kg. bag now sells at 124/50 (for young chicken), but does not last two days.

One of the major chicken

suppliers in Kenya, Mr. James Ngara, said if he did not get feed in the next two days, his 50,000 chickens would die and this would be a big loss both to him and the country.

He said Unga Ltd. had already informed him that they were not getting maize supplies from the Government and therefore had suspended all milling of chicken-

feeds. Unga had indicated there would be no chicken feed for the next eight weeks or so.

"If the chicken industry collapses, the Government will be forced to import chickens at exorbitant prices from overseas," said Mr. Ngara, adding that chicken farmers would suffer the more because they entirely depended on the product.

He appealed to the Government to step in and save the situation.

BOOK OF EXCERPTS OF MOI'S SPEECHES TO BE PUBLISHED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Jan 80 p 5

[Text]

THE marketing manager of East African Publishing House, Mr. John Atunga, has assured Kenyans that more copies of a new book *Transition and Continuity in Kenya* could reach the bookshops towards the end of this month.

Mr. Atunga said the 50 page book contains selected and prepared extracts from the public speeches of President Moi.

He said his company released a limited number of copies of the book last week which were quickly sold out.

Adding the company had received numerous enquiries, Mr. Atunga thanked those who had purchased the book, which, he said, reflected the feelings and philosophy that inspire President Moi.

Mr. Atunga said the soft cover copy would cost 10/- and the hard cover 50/-.

The book has an introduction by Jeremiah Gitau Kieremi, Permanent Secretary in the Office of the President, who is also the Head of the Civil Service.

In the introduction, Mr. Kieremi says: "Moi's death served as a test of our unity. Those in Kenya at the time experienced a phenomenon they had never encountered in their lives before. Words alone cannot describe a moment within which an entire nation gripped with emotion acts in unison and speaks with one voice."

Mr. Kieremi says the late Moi alone cannot be thanked for the country's peace and unity but the

whole of the Kenyan people, the Parliament, the Armed Forces, the party and the framers of the Constitution.

Illustrated with photographs, the book covers such areas as the historical and philosophical foundations of the Kenyan nationhood, development, its purposes and obligations, education for leadership, African unity and African liberation.

It is highly readable for the simplicity of its language and editorial style.

MINISTER NOTES EFFORTS TO REFORM EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 30 Dec 79 p 5

[Interview with Joseph Kamotho, minister for higher education, by John Esibi in Nairobi last week]

[Text]

Q. MR. KAMOTHO, having been appointed recently the first Minister responsible for Higher Education, could you begin by briefly spelling out your main responsibilities?

A. Let me first of all take this opportunity to thank the President for having seen need to split into two the previous Ministry of Education, thus charging me with the portfolio of running Higher Education. The reason was to ensure maximum efficiency in the field of education, noting the fact that it takes about 30 per cent of the national Budget.

My Ministry will be primarily dealing with post primary education. This includes both university education — both here and abroad, secondary school education, other post-secondary school education such as in polytechnics, the secretarial colleges, the Kenya Technical Teachers College, the Jomo Kenyatta College of Agriculture and Technology (just about to be completed), and the Kenya Science Teachers College.

In addition, my Ministry will be in charge of all private secondary schools, Harambee secondary schools and the recently initiated colleges of sciences and technology.

Q. The former Ministry of Education has hitherto been a target of much criticism. At one stage one high-ranking Government official described it as a Ministry of "confusion". With that in mind, what major

changes do you intend to carry out?

A. It is true that the former Ministry of Education has been subject of public debates, being criticised of dwelling on too many minute details which as a result affected prompt decision-taking. There was quite a lot of bureaucracy in the former Ministry of Education in the past.

This meant quite a lot of issues stayed unimplemented. There was a lot of fear on the part of some officers in taking decisions. For this reason, what I want, and I have already instructed my officers and Assistant Ministers, is to have an organisation sector which is manageable other than bureaucratic and administrative oriented.

I have already met the staff and told them that every officer will have the opportunity of taking the decision, provided he knows and is confident of what he/she is doing. They will have to do that promptly without fear. Of course they will be required to consult me on certain issues where the repercussions of the decision they may have taken are of a political nature.

But where a decision is needed for the efficiency and smooth running of the Ministry of Higher Education, I have asked the officers in responsible positions to take prompt action, thus quickening and simplifying matters.

Q. That is fine Mr. Minister, but what of the criticisms that the education system we have so

far has not been tailored to suit this country's present political, economic and cultural needs? Do you agree with this and, if you do, what basic changes can the public expect from your Ministry?

A. I think I would agree quite a bit that our education system has not changed drastically since independence. We still have a bit of a colonial hangover in our educational system. However, having observed that, I must as well state that the Government has ever since been making a lot of efforts to try and reform our educational system in order to meet our national development requirements.

It is true that for the last few years, our manpower development division which used to be there was not functioning. But of late, the Ministry of Economic Planning has had a unit which has been dealing with this particular aspect.

It is therefore our hope in this Ministry that we will keep co-operating with not only the Ministry of Economic Planning, but any other relevant Ministries to ensure that the type of young Kenyans we are educating today

do fit in with Kenya's needs.

If you examine the current Development Plan, there is a lot of emphasis on the type of education which is much more scientific and technical. We would like therefore to reform our education system to relate it to our immediate and long term needs.

Q. Recently you were quoted as having said your Ministry intends to bring the University of Nairobi directly under your Ministry ... Since we know that the University has its own Act of Parliament under which it runs its affairs, some people have been wondering whether or not your proposals may mean depriving the University of the kind of freedom it does possess.

A. I must say actually there was a bit of misrepresentation and misinterpretation of what I had said and therefore implied. Let me state clearly that the intention of the Ministry is not really to run or even to administer the University of Nairobi or any other university in Kenya.

It is true the University has its own Act of Parliament.

The intention of my Ministry is therefore to smoothen or better the relationship between Government and the University, in terms of good and sound administration. The University has been complaining over the years that they don't get enough money for research.

Now it is a fact that when the staff of this Ministry, who negotiate with the Treasury the money which runs the University are not happy, the relationship between the Ministry and the University is not very smooth. There isn't that cordial relationship between the two, which will make administering some issues much quicker.

Our intention is not, therefore, to reduce the University's powers as some people get the impression. If the University is an institution which draws its funds from the public kitty, the Ministry therefore has a right to know how such funds have been utilised and on what programmes and for who.

The Ministry has a right to know whether the money spent on such University programmes produce the relevant education badly required by this nation. So you see, here it is really the question of tightening the belts here and there to ensure smooth and maximum benefit on behalf of the public.

It is not a question of this Ministry wanting to repeal the University Act. It is a question of coordinating. We would like to have a situation in which whenever anything happens at

the University, like the recent stone throwing at cars by students or demonstrators, the Ministry is quickly informed of what is happening, so that we know whether it is of a political nature or not.

Q. Does this imply that hitherto the Ministry of Education never knew how public funds were being spent at the University of Nairobi?

A. No, that doesn't imply that either. Obviously this Ministry knows how much money is being spent at the University each year. But the accounts of the University are not audited by the Controller and Auditor-General.

Therefore when Parliament votes money for the University and it goes through this Ministry, the accounts of the University is not audited by the Controller and Auditor-General (apart from the money which was given to Kenyatta University College at the demand of Parliament).

Q. But who audits the accounts of the University?

A. That I don't know, but it must be some private auditors. But I really don't know them.

Q. The President, the Vice-President and in fact you, Mr. Minister, recently have been warning against "foreign ideology" at the University of Nairobi. Since the Government is so concerned about this, have you found out whether those responsible for introducing "foreign ideology" at the University are students themselves, lecturers and/or professors, or are they outsiders?

A. It is true that the Government is much concerned about this issue. A lot of our students and some of their lecturers too are very good at learning and reading about foreign ideology, Marxism, Leninism, Communism, Western capitalism for that matter and so on and so forth.

All these are what we in Kenya call "foreign ideology" which has no room here at this stage of our development. We are just too busy with the whole task of nation-building.

Students might think that when we talk this way, we are in fact interfering with their academic freedom. May I tell them we are not and are not going to do that, i.e. interfering with their academic freedom.

But you look at our own University or at some of our secondary schools for that matter. They teach very little about our own system of government. We would like them to know first about our national philosophy, national strategy, etc., before concentrating so much on foreign issues.

We are not refusing them to learn about foreigners. All we are saying is that: Let the principle be there. But it has to start right here at home, then to Africa as a continent, then the rest of the world. That is all.

There is for instance, very little study about the OAU Charter, its implications, success and failures. There is very little study about the UN and its implications.

You only have to examine examples being cited by our law students, for instance. They go to the extent of citing examples of some foreign cases that took place some time ago, and forgetting to refer to local cases which happen in our midst. This is what we are discouraging.

Q. So who exactly is to blame? Do we blame the kind of educational system we inherited? Do we blame our educationists and intellectuals?

A. It is difficult here to heap blame on one given area. I think we are partly to blame. Although some of us were educated abroad, very few spend time doing research as to what exactly is needed. Many of our people have refused to pre-occupy themselves with the lines productive to our country.

Some blame it on the lack of sufficient funds, and they are not in a position to gather and produce the local material. But here is where we as a Ministry will try to come in and respond if we might be of any assistance.

Another point which I think we cannot avoid is that many of our teaching staff at the University were educated outside, with few through Makerere. What is more true is that we still send many of our students abroad doing mere Ph.D. work, instead of keeping them here so that they do their research locally here. They go through a completely different environment and when they try to apply here, it can't work.

I think what is needed is a kind of re-orientation programme on their return, so as to get them familiar with our needs. They should be given internship locally here.

Q. As we conduct this interview the CPE results have just been announced. And usually quite a number of primary students miss secondary school places due to lack of enough places in schools. What is your Ministry going to do to rectify this situation?

A. That is true that we will not be able to accommodate all the students who have qualified. But all the same, the people of Kenya should appreciate that the Government is doing everything possible to provide as many places as possible in secondary schools.

I am pleased to announce that through the efforts of President Moi, we are going to open up 64 new Form I places all over the Republic during 1980. We have a complete national programme of expanding, and also at the same time taking over some of the existing Harambee secondary schools with necessary facilities.

Q. That creates even more headaches for your Ministry, regarding the few University places available. When will the country have a second university?

A. All I can tell you right now is that plans are there to enable us to have a second university. We will soon set up a special committee to carry out feasibility studies and report back to us on

the formation of the proposed university.

Q. What is going to be the official policy towards the various colleges of technology initiated by the people? Do you plan to take them over gradually? And are you aware of the fact that most of them, when completed, intend to offer almost the same kind of "cheap" training?

A. There is a section in this Ministry which looks after such colleges. We do not intend to take over such colleges generally speaking although we intend to assist wherever possible. Taking them over, we believe, would kill the spirit of self-help on which such colleges were initiated. We will therefore only offer assistance, but we do not intend to nationalise them as it were.

While the Ministry has the responsibility of co-ordination, we will also ensure that no duplication of any kind is done by any given college.

MOI ANNOUNCES ABOLITION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL FEES

Free Primary Education

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Jan 80 pp 1, 8

[Article by Cornelius Nyamboki]

[Excerpt]

All Primary education in Kenya is now free. President Moi announced in Mombasa on Monday night.

With the abolition of Standard Seven fees, the Government's objective of providing free primary education has been completed in less than 13 months since the President abolished Standard Six fees in December 1978, when he had also waived all extra levies.

In his surprise midnight "gift to my beloved children", President Moi noted: "This now completes the commitment of the Kariakoo party to establish a free, seven-year primary school education. . . . I take this opportunity to urge all Kenyans to make use of this opportunity, especially in those areas of our country where the percentage of children going to school is low."

Announcement Welcomed

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Jan 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

CHILDREN and their parents everywhere in Kenya had a very good reason to welcome the new year with joy yesterday for President Moi decided to give them a special gift of free primary education which was the aim of this nation since it became free more than 16 years ago. Indeed Kanu's 1979 manifesto clearly tells the people of Kenya that no outline of national strategies could be completed without some reference to education, which in the past decades had given rise to so much effort and sacrifice. In the modern world, the manifesto says, education must remain the key to human fulfilment.

Determined to maintain the whole momentum of what essentially is a drive for self-sufficiency in manpower and nation-wide self respect, Kanu, and therefore the Government, set a number of goals to achieve in educational matters. Among these is to provide seven years' free primary education, to extend and improve education at secondary level, to ensure that graduate outputs from the university conform closely with national needs, to incorporate more postgraduate studies and advise into the mechanism of development planning and to look beyond formal education into such vital programme fields as adult literacy and community enlightenment.

These are all very ambitious goals and the fact that the first one of providing seven years of free primary education has now been achieved in less than two months since the new Cabinet was formed means there is every hope that the other goals will also be achieved in the near future.

More than anything else, the achievement of free primary education is an indication that President Moi is a man of action and not of empty words which are so commonly used to win popularity by many leaders in various parts of Africa where empty political slogans seem to take the place of proper development plans.

If what the Kanu manifesto promised the people is to be implemented soon it means that within the education context, science and technology must also make their vital contribution because command of science and technology can remove many barriers which, hitherto, have blocked the way to more intensive, more widespread and more rewarding socio-economic projects.

As the President rightly pointed out, the abolition of fees for primary education in Kenya should now enable all parents to make use of this opportunity to make sure all their children are provided with basic education. Unfortunately there are some places in the country where the percentage of children going to school is still very low.

When education is made available to all, there should be no place left for old-fashioned people who believe children can be more useful members of the society if they look after goats instead of being in the classroom.

Everyone in Kenya should be made to realise that the world beyond school — industries, hospitals and even farms — are waiting for people with credentials. Personnel directors are interested in courses the students took, the grades they made and the activities they succeeded in. They do not ask candidates who want to be employed how many goats their grandfathers owned or what social positions their families enjoy.

Yesterday's announcement by President Moi about free primary education will obviously be considered as a great accomplishment of our education system. It is an accomplishment which will go a long way in contributing to our success in fighting illiteracy.

Compared to many African countries, Kenya is a nation with an outstanding record of educating as many children as possible. But this record should not blind us to the realisation that much room for educational improvement and progress remains. There is a need to look at a number of problems which still exist in our education system.

Our schools, for example, like other social institutions, differ widely in how effectively they perform. Needless to say, differences in quality among our schools are due in part to wide differences in financial support. Though money alone cannot be expected to solve all educational problems, it is indispensable to providing buildings, good teaching materials and adequate school supplies.

Rural and urban inequalities of wealth create serious differences in the ability to support adequate school programmes. It appears therefore that something must be done to bring about equalisation of Kenya's educational opportunities.

MINISTER CRACKS DOWN ON COUNCIL PROPERTY ABUSES

Properties List

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Jan 80 pp 1, 24

[Article by Robert Irungu]

[Text]

LOCAL Government and Urban Development Minister Charles Rubia yesterday directed local authorities throughout the country to submit to him a full report giving details of properties allocated to council officers and councillors during their tenures of office.

The list, he said, should include all properties acquired from the council — such as houses, plots, shops and market stalls.

Stressing his "One man, One house" order Mr. Rubia said serving councillors or officers of councils, who might have obtained plots or houses by unorthodox means, had to surrender them immediately for redistribution to more deserving people.

Under redistribution, he said, preference "must be given to the present tenants."

Mr. Rubia made his points when addressing the newly-elected Nairobi councillors at the formal installation of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and the

swearing in of councillors.

The Minister said the recent Presidential directive on allocation of plots and administration had to be adhered to in all cases.

"It has been decided that all applications for allocation of plots from Mayors, chairmen, councillors, as well as chief officers, shall be processed through my office in conjunction with the Office of the President," he said.

Mr. Rubia told the meeting that a very damaging picture appeared to have been portrayed by certain councils, which spent money in contravention of laid-down procedures — while some councils had so much contravened the regulations as "to dish out" plots and council houses.

And he warned: "Anybody who wants to become rich quickly through public office must quit council work."

Noting that in the past a number of councils had been dissolved, Mr. Rubia said his policy would be to deal with defaulters individually or as a group.

"I shall use dissolution only as a very last resort," he emphasised.

The Minister, saying that some officers in local authorities had been involving themselves in politics, described it as a behaviour which greatly interfered with their public duties.

"For the purpose of maintaining efficiency and impartiality, such practices will under no circumstances be tolerated and will stop," he said.

He warned that he would not tolerate councils ignoring directives contained in circulars issued by his Ministry.

And, saying recent Press reports indicated that the standard of cleanliness in Nairobi was "shockingly low," owing to uncollected garbage, sewage blockages and burst water mains, and the recent complaint at the City Morgue, among others, he urged the council to rectify the situation now "as a matter of urgency."

Editorial Comments

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Jan 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] If the Minister for Local Government and Urban Development, Mr. Charles Rubia's "one-man, one-house" call sounded vague to some people since he made it last month, he spelled it out quite emphatically yesterday. All Kenya's local authorities are required to submit to him a full report giving details of council properties allocated to civic officials and councillors. The list, the Minister said, should include all properties acquired from councils such as houses, plots, shops and market stalls. When the Minister first made his call on December 18 he said those with more than one council house must surrender the extra dwellings within one month--setting a deadline of January 18.

Before the Minister made the call, which was received by the majority of the people of Kenya with relief and jubilation, it was common knowledge that a good many council officials in Nairobi and other urban areas had allocated themselves with several council houses which they re-rented to others.

The Minister not only asked the culprits to return the extra houses but also warned them of further measures he intends to take which includes probing them with the aim of bringing them to book. The fact that the Minister chose to elaborate on his directive only a fortnight before the expiry of the deadline for handing back the houses indicates that he really means business. He also directed that future allocations of plots for mayors, chairmen of urban councils, councillors and chief officers will be processed through his office in conjunction with the Office of the President.

If Mr. Rubia's directives are strictly followed--and there is no reason why they should not--it means the bad image of almost all the local authorities in the country which used to encourage corruption, bribery and greed will change for the better. But this does not mean that the harm done in the past will be corrected easily. For past mistakes to be erased very drastic measures must be taken by the Ministry of Local Government and Urban Development to make all the culprits, whether they are still in office or not, realise that the evils they did against the people are known to the Ministry.

The question of handing back council houses, for example, should not only concern councillors and civic officials currently in office but also retired officers and councillors who failed to get re-elected but who still own a lot of council property. As the Minister rightly said, anyone who wants to become rich quickly using public office must quit council work. He is empowered to dissolve any council which fails to

adhere to his directives, but as he explained yesterday to the delight of many councillors and their electorate, action against an entire council because of the evils committed by a few individuals is most unfair. This time the country can expect the get-rich-quick councillors and others to face the music as individuals.

Dissolution of councils, as Mr. Rubia said, will only be used as a last resort. This means that councillors will have ample opportunity to work for the good of the people who elected them, but that whoever tries to enrich himself in the process will only be doing so at the risk of being exposed and punished.

In the past many local government regulations were violated and yet the culprits managed to get away with it. Officers abused their positions by accepting bribes, giving plots to relatives, selling council property through the back door, misusing council vehicles, awarding themselves or close relatives tenders, and giving lucrative jobs to relatives and friends.

There have also been instances of officers using council money to buy expensive cars without the approval of the Ministry of Local Government. Judging by the recent remarks by the Minister for Local Government, all this will change. Public trust must not be violated. Offenders should not remain in office. It may be true that violations can be very subtle and sometimes even perfectly legal, such as voting for measures which serve a special-interest group at the expense of the general public. Though laws do not always cover such unethical practices as accepting expensive gifts from people who are looking for favours or filling the public payroll with relatives, none of these things can be done without being noticed.

Inefficiency and graft in any local authority normally comes to light when the people take a keen interest in what goes on in the institutions which govern them. If, whenever they discover anything fishy, they take quick action to expose the culprits wananchi will be doing a great service to Kenya.

Q01: 4431

TWO RURAL NEWSPAPERS TO BE ESTABLISHED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Jan 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Ministry of Information and Broadcasting will soon launch two rural newspapers in Kericho and Kwale in a bid to promote community journalism.

Minister for Information and Broadcasting Daniel Mutinda announced the plan at the opening of a seminar on community journalism at the University of Nairobi yesterday.

In a speech, read on his behalf by his Permanent Secretary, Mr. J.H. Gituma, the Minister said the two newspapers will be started as soon as the Ministry receives two microprinting units from Unesco.

The Minister said the two units would be in addition to a mobile printing unit which is already operating in Meru.

Mr. Mutinda said he hoped the publications would stimulate interest in rural journalism and pave the way for more community newspapers.

He said the flow of information within rural communities was a significant tool for development.

The Minister said he would also like to see the radio vernacular service transmit news and programmes relevant to the developmental needs of different communities.

CSO: 4420

CIRCULAR OUTLINES ANTISMUGGLING MEASURES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Dec 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Office of the President has imposed stringent measures to clamp down on hoarding and smuggling of foodstuffs to ensure that essential commodities such as maize meal, rice and wheat reach the consumers.

The Permanent Secretary in the Office of the President in charge of administration, Mr. F. M. Njuguna, said in a circular to all PCs, DCs and the Police Commissioner, that the Government was aware of these malpractices by unscrupulous businessmen and had seen it fit to tighten the controls on the sale and distribution of these commodities.

To ensure that maize was not smuggled out of the country, Mr. Njuguna said, the Government would continue the permit system. He said farmers would continue to be issued with permits from their farms to the nearest store and millers would be issued permits by the National Cereals and Produce Board.

Distributors of maize meal, maize, wheat flour and rice would not be allowed to buy the commodities without letters from DCs.

Such letters would state the quantity to be bought

and the destination. Distributors would also be required to report back to the DCs and show the sales orders indicating how much he bought, Mr. Njuguna said.

These new measures will be effective from January 7. Mr. Njuguna has therefore urged distributors to register with their respective DCs before then in order to avoid disruption of the distribution system.

He repeated an earlier warning that any person found hoarding or smuggling the commodities will be severely dealt with. —KNA

CSO: 4420

KAHARA TO BE SWORN IN AS MAYOR OF NAIROBI

Civic Ceremony

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Jan 80 p 1

[Text] Councillor Nathan Kahara, Nairobi's Mayor-elect and his deputy, Coun. Chadwick Adongo, will be sworn in at a colourful civic ceremony this morning.

The ceremony will be held in the Council Chamber, starting at 9.30 a.m.

The Town Clerk, Mr. Simon Getonga, has asked all councillors to be punctual for the formal elections during which chairmen of various committees will be also elected.

It is expected that Local Government and Urban Development Minister, Mr. Charles Rubia, will address the council later in the morning.

Coun. Kahara and Coun. Adongo were named the only candidates for the offices at Wednesday's "Mayor-making" ceremony.

Meanwhile, Coun. John Munyekenye was elected the new Busia County Council chairman and Coun. Sylvanus Okora the vice-chairman.--KNA

Kahara's Election Hailed

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Jan 80 p 5

[Text] Kamukunji MP Nicholas Gor has hailed the election of Coun. Nathan Kahara as Nairobi Mayor and Coun. Chadwick Adongo as Deputy Mayor.

In a statement yesterday, Mr. Gor said the election truly reflected the Nyayo philosophy of peace, love and unity as advocated by President Moi.

The MP said he was particularly impressed to note that Nairobi councillors had agreed to bury tribalism and nepotism that might have been

existing and had resolved to work as a team to further national unity and bring about rapid development in the city.

"In order to strengthen national unity," said Mr. Gor, "I call upon Nairobi MPs, councillors and wananchi to follow this shining example the city councillors have demonstrated during their election of the Mayor and his deputy."

He also appealed to them to rally behind President Moi to build a strong and prosperous nation "as we are now entering the Nyayo era of action."

The MP appealed to the Mayor-elect to look into the housing problem in the city and take necessary action to solve it.

Saying that Kamukunji people were loyal to the President, his Government and Kanu, Mr. Gor appealed to his constituents to be ready for action when called upon by the Government.

Tasks Facing Kahara Noted

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Jan 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

NOW that Nairobi's councillors have elected their Mayor and his team to run the civic affairs of the capital, the challenges facing them should be given another airing so that many of the problems of the past, some of which are still very much in evidence, can soon be solved. It will need patience, co-operation and goodwill on the part of all concerned because, as can be seen from the special article alongside, the City Council faces many problems. And our list is by no means exhaustive.

It happens that the person picked by the councillors to lead them as Mayor, Coun. Nathan Kahara, is a man with sound experience in local government affairs who has served the council in various capacities as a councillor for the past 11 years. During that time he has served for two years as deputy chairman of the Public Health Committee, another two years as deputy chairman of the sensitive Finance Committee and for five years more as its chairman, a position he held amidst much controversy, resisting pressure from other councillors and council officials to escalate rents of City Council houses.

As Mayor of the capital, Coun. Kahara is almost certain to be elected also chairman of the Association of Local Government Authorities (ALGAK), which is the spokesman for all local authorities in

Kenya and the body which provides the vital link between the councils and the Central Government. These are functions which require a great deal of devotion, tolerance and understanding of both the Government's policies regarding local authorities as well as the needs and aspirations of the people.

Coun. Kahara's experience stands him in good stead to face the challenges of his new office with courage and determination, but he will need everyone's assistance to perform his duties successfully. He will be the first to admit that he is inheriting a load of problems caused in the main by poor management in the past, the bad financial position of the council, and an administration which at best could only be described as ineffective. Because of these holdovers from the past the city today cannot claim to have as efficient a Public Health Department as it needs; it cannot claim to have the best housing schemes; and the public cleansing system is in a mess. While the new team at City Hall gets down to work on finding ways and means of tackling these problems the citizens of Nairobi will remain exposed to health hazards caused by uncollected garbage; the number of shanties and slums will continue increasing; and the sick will continue to find it difficult to get medical attention.

Apart from these problems, the city of Nairobi, or to be more precise its administrative arm, has time and again come under fire over questionable practices involving councillors and top ranking officials. It is in this area that Coun. Kahara will have to be absolutely ruthless in ridding the city of corrupt practices.

If the new councillors want to prove to the people who elected them that they are truly determined to adhere to President Moi's philosophy of Nyayo they must resist the temptation to succumb to opportunities of taking advantage of their positions; they must take special care not to use their office to allocate council houses to themselves, their relatives and friends; they must produce a workable plan to clean up the city and clear its slums; they must provide the people of Nairobi with adequate medical care; and, finally, they must investigate past cases of civic staff said to have been involved in corruption, tribalism and nepotism. This is what the people of Nairobi expect. Nothing less will do.

It is a task which may well necessitate drastic changes in the present operational structure of the council, but if the changes are handled effectively then the people of Nairobi and the officials of the Ministry of Local Government and Urban Development who have pledged, along with their Minister, Mr. Charles Rubia, to keep a vigilant eye on civic affairs will not hesitate to give every support to those who have been entrusted with the heavy responsibility of clearing the cobwebs in the corridors of City Hall.

KENYA

BRIEFS

EMBU DISTRICT SUGAR SHORTAGE--There has been an acute shortage of sugar in Embu District for more than a week, and distributing agents have blamed it on the Kenya National Trading Corporation. The agents have appealed to the authorities to step in and save wananchi from unnecessary suffering caused by the disappearance of sugar. An agent's spokesman wondered how the local KNTC depot had failed to get sugar for distribution, while there was plenty in neighbouring Karatina. But he said the supplies he had obtained from Karatina could hardly cope with the demand. KNTC were unable to explain the disappearance of sugar in Embu. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Jan 80 p 5]

AVIATION, TOURISM DIFFICULTIES--The year 1979 was difficult both for the aviation and tourist industries, Kenya Airways managing director Lord Cole has said. And the coming decade, he added, would be an exciting one for the industries. He was addressing travel agents from Nairobi during a reception hosted by the airline at New Stanley Hotel on Thursday, to thank them for supporting the airline last year. Lord Cole said the corporation would strive to solve the few problems it had been facing in order to keep abreast with development. He urged the travel agents to continue with the same spirit of co-operation with the airline as they had done last year. Lord Cole said the airline had plans to open more routes and also improve its structure. He said the company looked to the decade of the 1980s with optimism. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Jan 80 p 9]

CSU: 4420

PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE, PRESS COMMENT GREET NEW YEAR

Jonathan Message

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 29 Dec 79 p 2

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, urged the nation to unite and close ranks in the face of adversity and to double their efforts in strengthening the country's resolve to become economically self-sufficient in the coming decade.

In a special Christmas and New Year message broadcast over Radio Lesotho on Tuesday morning, the Prime Minister said although "the road ahead is yet a long one, milestones attained in the past year were reason for much encouragement."

By strengthening the foundations of economic self-sufficiency in 1979 Lesotho has taken further strides towards lending meaning to 13 years of political independence, he said.

Results of discussion and pledges made by donor countries and organizations during the recent Donor's Conference in Maseru will benefit economic strategies contained in the third Five Year Development Plan, he said.

The plan takes shape in the New Year.

Outlining plans already underway to involve all aspects of the nation's energies in development

efforts, Dr. Jonathan pointed to the success of the national conference of women earlier this month. He said the decision to consolidate women under a single umbrella organization had been taken in recognition of their potential as a force for economic change.

He said that another area of great strength which would be transformed into "an aggressive instrument of economic change in the New Year"

would be the co-operative movement. He pledged the Government to provide expert advice and credit facilities to existing and new co-operatives "under the management of the people."

On the global oil crisis, the Prime Minister observed that despite her vulnerability as a geographically isolated country, Lesotho took encouragement from pledges of support she had received from her friends across the ideological divide.

He said progress made in this area during 1979 underscored the need for the country to make as many friends as possible.

About the propaganda war to which the country had been subjected to across the border, the Prime Minister reminded his audience that it was similar to the one used to sow seeds of suspicion and distrust among the Basotho during the reign of Moshoea I.

That war, he went on, resulted in the loss of a large portion of our land which became the present Orange Free State."

Dr Jonathan appealed for calm and unity in the face of terrorism. He said the present generation of Basotho should be able to summon their forefathers' strongest weapon, unity, in times of crisis.

'LESOTHO WEEKLY' Comment

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 29 Dec 79 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] As the 1980's promise to herald a new era of progress towards the attainment of justice and equality for the black majorities in Southern Africa, it is apt for us who have been independent for over a decade now to look back and reflect on the many challenges that lie ahead--the struggle to free our people from the scourge of hunger, disease, and poverty, among them.

1979 will be remembered as the year in which the Government continued to make progress in its new policy of involving the ordinary Mosotho in decisions that affect his day to day life. Self-help projects were initiated and encouraged in rural areas throughout the country. Consultations at grassroots level were maintained to determine the best way of implementing some of these policies.

To highlight the increasingly acute need for this nation to be able to feed itself, a national symposium on agriculture was convened in Maseru at which farmers from all over the country reviewed past agricultural policies and offered suggestions for improvement.

To enable the ordinary Mosotho farmer to meet these demands we recommend:

--A review of the prices of agricultural products to make farming favourably competitive with other income generating occupations.

--The adoption of reliable on-farm storage techniques to reduce the heavy losses in food suffered by farmers through rotting, rodents and pests.

--The deployment of resident personnel to rural development projects in the countryside and the provision of financial inducements for them. The presence of a progressive farmer in a given village always serves as a good example to others.

--The building of dams on our swift-flowing rivers. The "white gold" gained from winter snowfalls should be able to support agriculture in all the seasons if properly harnessed.

The cost of education rose considerably with no corresponding improvement in standards in our schools. This has been a major cause of concern throughout the previous years. However, with the commonsense that led to the scrapping of the automatic promotion system continuing to prevail, the new year should see major improvements in this field too.

However, to remove the age-old skepticism that this may be another whitewash to appease parents, we recommend a review of teachers' salaries and working conditions as a matter of priority in the coming year. Unattractive working conditions in the teaching profession have led newly qualified teachers to quit their jobs to more lucrative ones in the Civil Service and the private sector.

The opening of Lesotho Hilton will boost tourism--one of our biggest single foreign exchange earners is the country. And because tourism can only flourish in an atmosphere of peace and political stability, the Government has taken the first steps necessary to ensure that stability. To this end we noted with satisfaction that more than R5 million has been put aside to increase our defence capability. The Police Mobile Unit will be transformed into a regular army to meet the kind of threat to our security which we witnessed in 1979.

CSO: 4420

YEAR BROUGHT PROGRESS IN 'DIVERSIFYING' FOREIGN RELATIONS

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 29 Dec 79 pp 6, 7

[Article by Lehana Ts'oaeli]

[Excerpts] The ruling Basotho National Party (BNP) celebrated its 20th anniversary April 7-10 which was attended by foreign guests from Africa and overseas.

The celebrations also marked the beginning of Lesotho's drive to diversify her foreign relations. Shortly afterwards, the Government announced the establishment of diplomatic ties at ambassadorial level with Cuba following a visit here by the Cuban Minister of Light Industry, Mrs Nora Frometa.

Co-operation in the fields of agriculture, health and education were some of the major areas identified during the Cuban guest's discussions with Government officials.

The Mozambican Minister of Health, Dr. Fernando Martins, also visited Maseru to cement ties between the two countries which started with the Prime Minister's historic visit to Maputo at the end of 1978.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Leabua Jonathan, capped these developments with two important international visits: He attended the Organisation of African Unity Summit in Monrovia, Liberia in July and two months later the Sixth Non-aligned conference in Havana, Cuba.

His presence at the OAU summit brought promises of much needed support on the energy crisis from oil-producing member states such as Nigeria, Algeria and Libya. All pledged solidarity with Lesotho in her energy problems aggravated by Iran's oil embargo on South Africa following the Ayatolla's February revolution.

Dr. Jonathan's speech at the Havana summit drew angry reaction from the South African Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha.

In that speech, the Prime Minister denounced Pretoria's continued aggression against Lesotho and the murder of innocent Basotho by South African farmers in border areas.

All told, 1979 saw Lesotho adding more valuable friends from different parts of the world than at any time since independence. It was a year of major diplomatic breakthroughs.

CSO: 4420

REVIEW OF 1979 ATTACKS BY BCP 'TERRORISTS'

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 29 Dec 79 pp 4, 5

[Article by M. Molomo]

[Excerpt]

MORE than 72 people were killed in terrorist attacks by members of the Ntso Mokhehle faction of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP). Some were shot and killed by South African farmers along the Caledon River — which forms a border between Lesotho and South Africa. Many more were maimed and injured in similar violent circumstances.

The year also saw the wanton destruction of public property by BCP insurgents in a bombing campaign that began in April, when two bridges were destroyed on the Phuthathana River.

The first wave of bombs to hit Maseru destroyed part of the Central Post Office and two electricity pylons at the Lesotho

Electricity Headquarters in May.

Police stations were attacked in remote areas of the country like Monontsa, Butha Buthe. Over twenty terrorists were killed in skirmishes with the security forces in the Beres and Quthing districts.

The terrorists campaign culminated in the murder of several innocent villagers including Chief Lepatoa 'Mou in Butha-Buthe in November and the crossing of so-called refugees, mostly women and children, into South Africa.

Despite denials by Pretoria, the insurgents campaign bore all the hallmarks of South African collusion with Mr Mokhehle to overthrow Government.

Not only were captured arms traced to South

Africa itself, but members of the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army were given sanctuary by South African farmers on border areas from which to retreat and organize after committing acts of sabotage in Lesotho.

Mr. Mokhehle publicly admitted, through the South African press, that it was his men who were responsible for these atrocities.

Jealous of the peace and stability that had won the country so many friends, the South African press and radio joined in the propaganda fray against Lesotho following the Butha-Buthe disturbances. They carried all sorts of hallowing stories about the state of the country's security situation — from wild and deliberate exaggeration to pure fabrication of incidents.

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

NEW LESOTHO CURRENCY--The new Lesotho currency, Malitu, will be in operation from January 19, 1980, "because without our own currency the political independence we attained 13 years ago would be meaningless." The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Jonathan, revealed that a newly-built bank will also be opened on the same day. Malitu he said, will be equivalent to one rand. He disclosed that Malitu was supposed to have been in circulation from December 7, 1979. The Lesotho currency will help boost the local economy he said. The Lesotho Government is standing on its toes to create job opportunities for "the Basotho who are exploited at the mines in neighbouring countries." Chief Jonathan added that for the same reason his Government is encouraging businessmen to build many factories. He further accused South Africa and "confused people like Ntsu Mokhehle of preying on the wages of helpless miners to launch attacks on Lesotho." [Bularo Dipphoto] [Text] [Johannesburg POST in English 27 Dec 79 p 4]

CSO: 4420

OPENING OF TWP PRIMARY ELECTIONS ANNOUNCED

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 4 Jan 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Josephus M. Cassell]

[Text]

[I]n an attempt at making real the Buchanan Manifesto which featured prominently in the revitalization of the True Whig Party's machinery, the General Secretary of the T.W.P. has announced the opening of the primary elections of party officials on a national level.

The opening of the campaign, General Secretary Clarence Lorenzo Simpson noted is in consonance with the manifesto of the first Quadrennial Congress of the party regarding the elections of county and territory officials of the T.W.P.

Making this announcement during a press forum at the Party's E. J. Roye Headquarters on Wednesday, Mr. Simpson said that the primaries which are to serve as a conduit for the elections of party officials

on a national level will also play host to the election of five delegates from each electoral precinct.

He further disclosed that those elected by the various precincts will then attend the local convention of the party which is scheduled to be held in Buchanan on the 15th of this month.

General Secretary Simpson noted that the opening of the primaries will also witness the advent of a mode by which all voters will be able to participate in a one man vote democratic process.

Explaining this mode, the General Secretary articulated that the Party has developed symbols designed for the purpose of enabling illiterate voters to exercise their franchise. The symbols he said are Lion, Leopard, Bushcow and a Palm Tree to be designated for each candidate.

Answering a reporter question as to whether the Party could ensure the voters of a free and fair election, he said that voting will be by a secret balloting system which will be wholly democratic.

On his trips to various political subdivisions within the country, he said these trips were designed for the purpose of discussing and gathering information from the rural masses concerning some problems that they are faced with and how best the Party can help them to overcome.

He added that during these trips, he also took the initiative of acquainting the people of these areas with the decisions that were reached at Buchanan during the Party's first Quadrennial Congress last October.

Mr. Simpson then lamented the plight of some residents of the rural areas

where he visited, adding "the people in these areas have a yearning desire for developments they want roads, schools, and clinics; things that are mostly of a social level."

Asked how soon the Party will embark on the identification of its members, General Secretary Sanpson said that he would be leaving the country some time next week for a foreign port to negotiate procurement of a van which will be highly equipped with cameras and other paraphernalia for identification cards.

CSO: 4420

PROPOSED TWP WOMEN'S WING BECOMES WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 4 Jan 80 pp 5, 7

[Text] The women were adamant in their argument. They uprightly refused to be called the Women's Wing of the True Whig Party on grounds that since the inception of the TWP, the women of Liberia have struggled alongside the men in practically every endeavour to ensure the success of the Party and therefore, today, to single them out of the actual embodiment of the party by simply referring to them as "Women Wing" tend to make the women a separate entity.

Leading this argument last Saturday in Bentol City during the first National Congress for the establishment of the Women's Movement of the TWP during which time an 11-point set of rules and guidelines was also adopted, Partisan Imogene Collins (Mont Co.) said "we are a little uneasy about this Wing business Mr. Standard Bearer, we want to be an integral part of the True Whig Party and not a Wing. We want to be a part wholly and solely and not partly," she told the crowded hall at the indigent children home in Bentol.

Another speaker Miss Olivia Shannon in an explanatory statement on what she referred to as adverse affect the name Wing would have on the women noted "Mr. Standard Bearer, fellow partisans, it would be total dis-regard of the United Nations' declaration on Women's Rights if we allow the men of the True Whig Party to refer to us as the Women's Wing of the Party. Women in Liberia have done a whole lot for the sustainment of the TWP and now that our educational level is vastly increasing, we should not allow ourselves to be placed in a secondary role, we will not settle it," Miss Shannon warned her colleagues.

Women's Movement

However, following the expressing of similar views by several other speakers and upon the intervention of the Standard Bearer who presided over the meeting, it was resolved that the name "Women's Wing" be changed to that of Women's Movement of the TWP thus giving the women of Liberia their rightful role in the party.

Guidelines

In the set of rules and guidelines, the women said that they are convinced that the women of the True Whig Party can and must play a significant role with their male counterparts and the youths in revitalizing the TWP, thereby rendering it more responsive to the present needs of "our" society.

The rules also provide for the election of a Chairman, 1st Vice-Chairman, 2nd Vice-Chairman, a Vice Chairman in each county and Territory, Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Secretary, Registrar and an Interpreter. The officers, according to the guidelines will be elected for a period of four consecutive years.

On the purpose and objective of the Movement, the guidelines stipulate that the Women's Movement shall motivate and encourage Liberian women, irrespective of occupation, to become interested and meaningfully participate in all the activities of the True Whig Party. It shall also seek to mold, develop, and stimulate in the people of Liberia more particularly the youths, democratic practices and principles, designed to make the TWP a more viable political entity in the Liberian society.

Statement

During the congress, a statement was presented to the standard bearer, Dr. Tolbert on behalf of the women by Mrs. Pearl Brown Bull in which they lauded the efforts of the President in granting the women of Liberia equal opportunities in the society.

Also, based upon the suggestion by Dr. Tolbert, elections of officers for the Movement was postponed until next February when, according to the Standard Bearer, at least 250 accredited delegates from all over the country will be able to participate in the election. Saturday's congress was attended by over 130 accredited delegates.

CSO: 4420

BANKS 'UNRESPONSIVE' TO SMALL BUSINESSMEN

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 4 Jan 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Mr. C. Pryde Davis, a small Liberian businessman and also president of the Loufram Construction and Engineering Company, has strongly criticized Liberian Banking Institutions for what he called "their unresponsiveness to small time Liberian businessmen."

He said that these institutions have the tendency favoring expatriate businessmen who bring large sums of money from abroad or are capable of large pay offs and therefore get better favor, leaving the small Liberian businessmen to creating their own problems. He said that Liberian businessmen rarely want to settle their obligations with banks which sometime lead banks turning to expatriate businessmen who are more effective in settling their obligations.

Speaking further, Mr. Davis said that one way the National Bank could help small time businessmen is to relax or reduce the 40% collateral on loans. He noted that the National Bank set that criteria only for personal loans, but banks are using it for contractors and businessmen alike, adding: "For instance, if a businessman wanted to borrow about \$2 million from the bank, he has to deposit 40% of \$2 million and that amount of money is not easy to get for a small businessman," he said.

He concluded by saying that if banks could help small businessmen, they in turn could help in employing more Liberians who are jobless and looking for jobs. (Mr. David presently has 104 Liberians working with him).

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TWP SECRETARIAT APPOINTMENTS--In an effort to decentralize power and to get the True Whig Party moving ahead so as to meet the needs of the Liberian people, the General Secretary of the party, Clarence Simpson, has made the following appointments: Frederick K. Gbewole of Lofa County has been named Permanent Secretary for Political Affairs, while Mr. Sinbeh Johnson of Bong County takes over as Permanent Secretary for the Public Affairs Bureau. Mr. Mohamedu F. Jones of Cape Mount is now the new Permanent Secretary of the Research and Planning Bureau, while Mr. Emmanuel Bowier of River Cess Territory takes charge as General Coordinator of the True Whig Party. Major E. Clemens is now the Comptroller of the True Whig Party. [Excerpt] [Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 4 Jan 80 p 5]

AIR LIBERIA INCREASES FARES--By directive of the Board of Air Liberia and with the approval of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation Air Liberia announces an increase in its Passenger Fares and Excess Baggage rates effective January 1, 1980. Tickets issued on or after January 1st 1980 will therefore be charged at the new rates. These tariff adjustments are necessary to recover some of the sharply increased fuel costs incurred over the last three years. Air Liberia, the people's airline, is still working to bring improved air services to the people of Liberia. The cooperation and continued support of our many customers are kindly solicited.--The Management [Text] [Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 4 Jan 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

MALAWI

BRIEFS

AID FROM TWO COUNTRIES--Lilongwe--Malawi's Minister of Finance, Mr Edward Banali, has signed aid agreements with the South African and West German Governments. A R10-million loan from South Africa will be used for general development projects in Malawi. The West German grant of five-million deutsch marks is for the construction of a new district hospital in Mzimba, Northern Malawi. Mr Banali thanked the South African and West German ambassadors for the financial assistance from their countries.--Sapa-Reuter [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jan 80 p 11]

CSO: 4420

MALI

BRIEFS

FRENCH MEDICINAL ASSISTANCE--An agreement was signed last Saturday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs between France and Mali. Under the agreement, France will supply Mali with medicine worth 4 million French francs. A number of experts will also be sent to Mali to help plan the medical needs and improve the distribution system. The Malian Minister of Foreign Affairs signed for his country while His Excellency Mr Gerard Serre, French ambassador to Mali, signed for his country. [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 7 Jan 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

AG'S PRESS OFFICER--Mr Piet Coetzer, DIE TRANSVALER's Washington correspondent and former political writer, has been appointed as the Administrator General's Press liaison officer as from February 1. Mr Coetzer, who also contributes to the SABC's "Monitor" programme under the non de plume Willem du Toit, has been seconded to the AG's office until the independence of the Territory becomes a reality. In 1969 Mr Coetzer achieved his BA and began working for DIE TRANSVALER the following year. From 1976 onwards he did intensive reporting on the SWA situation, its politics and the Turnhalle, as well as the Western five initiative. Mr Coetzer's wife and two children left Washington last week to come to Windhoek. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Jan 80 p 1]

TERRORISTS KILL DTA ORGANIZER--Miss Helen Kapepu, an organiser for the DTA in Owambo was killed by terrorists near Ohangwena, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, Chief Minister of Owambo said at Oshakati last night. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jan 80 p 1]

MINES, GRENADE CAUSE DEATHS--Two children were killed and one injured when the handgrenade they were playing with exploded, a Defence Force spokesman announced last week. The two dead children, an eight-year-old girl and a 12-year-old boy are from Rupara in the Kayehura district. The incident occurred at about 5 pm last Wednesday. The injured child was admitted to hospital where its condition was reported to be critical. A spokesman for the Defence Force has appealed to children who may find ammunition in the veld to be careful, and to hand it over to the authorities as soon as possible. A civilian was killed and several people injured when their vehicle detonated a landmine between Ondangwa and Oshivello in Northern SWA on Saturday, SABC Radio News reported. The mine was planted in a branch road leading to a store, the radio said. In another incident, the occupants of a civilian vehicle were injured when they rode over a mine in eastern Owambo, SABC added.--SAPA [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jan 80 p 3]

POWER FROM SOUTH AFRICA--The reality of a powerline from the South African border to Windhoek is looming closer, according to Mr J. P. Brand, general manager of Swawek. In an interview he said that it was hoped that SA would give the seal of approval for the powerline very soon. At present the estimated cost of such a project is R60 million. Mr Brand said that he was of the opinion that SA had sufficient surplus power to be able to sell it to Swawek. At present SWA was virtually confined to the use of its terminal stations, namely Van Eck at Windhoek and Paratus at Walvis Bay, because the Angolans refuse to close the sluice gates of the storage dams above Ruacana, rendering full use of this plant impossible. As it is, Oranjemund and Rosh Pinah in the south have been getting power from Escon in the Republic. The plant at Ruacana can only be used partially when the Kunene River is very full and there is enough water to drive the turbines. Mr Brand added that even if the situation in regard to Ruacana improved, it would still be a good investment to erect a powerline from the RSA border to Windhoek. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jan 80 p 4]

ECONOMIC BOOM PREDICTED--The long-awaited economic boom is now just around the corner, according to the Standard Bank Review for January this year. In an article titled "The Economy Takes Off," the Review states that expansionary forces in the economy have been building up for more than two years and they are now becoming irresistible despite a growing international crisis. In fact, the very volatility of the world political situation and the escalating new oil crisis has benefited SA to an extent which was not foreseen even months ago. And according to a local spokesman for a financial concern, this boom, although not to the same extent as in SA, will also be felt in SWA. [Gail Visagie] [Excerpt] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jan 80 p 7]

NETUNDO NANDI URGES MOBILIZATION--Speaking at the burial ceremony of Comrade Philemon Makonese at Leopards Hill cemetery on December 8, SWAPO representative to Zambia Comrade [Netundo] Nandi said Zimbabweans should not mourn Comrade Makonese but mobilise and defeat fascism. Comrade Nandi described the late Makonese as a dedicated freedom fighter committed not only to the liberation of Zimbabwe but for revolutionary change and complete eradication of fascism in southern Africa and the whole world. She said that it was hard for SWAPO to forget Makonese's 20 years of selfless life which made him well known to all SWAPO cadres. "In this respect SWAPO sends deep condolences by urging all progressive forces to rally and fight until final victory," she concluded. [Text] [Lusaka THE ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE in English 15 Dec 79 p 3]

UN VISIT DENIED--Cape Town--The South African Government had no knowledge of an impending visit of a United Nations team of military observers to South West Africa, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, said in Cape Town yesterday. Dr Fourie was commenting on a report in the Windhoek paper DIE REPUBLIKEIN yesterday morning that such a team was expected in SWA before the end of the month for "technical talks."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jan 80 p 7]

U. S., USSR BOTH MOTIVATED BY 'SELFISH INTERESTS'

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial: "U. S. S. R. in Afghanistan"]

[Text] **WITH** lightning speed the Soviet Union moved into Kabul, the Afghanistan capital and installed Babrak Karmal, the third stooge in less than two years. That was Thursday night, 27th December, last year. Before Karmal the Russians had installed Nur Mohammed Tarakki in April 1978. In between them, there was Hafazullah Amin who was put on the throne in September 1979. Why did the Soviets do this? The immediate excuse was that Hafazullah Amin was going too fast — faster than the Soviet godfathers desired. His policies were said to have angered the muslim rebels of the Islamic Afghan Movement who inhabit the northern part of Afghanistan bordering southern U.S.S.R. The latter could have soft-paddled towards achieving peace with the rebels that virtually paralysed the Afghanistan central government. Babrak Karmal is put in to do just that. Not unexpectedly, the United States has responded with its usual howls and warnings of the consequence of Soviet action to global peace.

The fact is that both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. have one thing in common — a pathological fear of the wind of Islamic revolution that is blowing in the Middle and Near East, starting with Iran. The loss of Iran by U.S. is very shattering to her and alarming to the U.S.S.R., whose southern flank is predominantly muslim, inhabited by the Baluchis, the Kurds and the Armenians. There is also a strong desire on the part of both super powers to contain the spread of the Islamic revivalism which may affect Pakistan, and perhaps India.

In all these, the interests of the Afghan people are not the concern of the superpowers. How to maintain their hegemony is what concerns them. By an earlier agreement Afghanistan had been conceded to the Soviets as their sphere of influence. The U.S. may, therefore, be shedding crocodile tears over this issue. The Soviet Union, however, does have an economic cause for directing the affairs of Afghanistan — its desire to reach the warm seaports of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

The lesson for the Third World is that at anytime, the super powers are only too willing to disregard the international law respecting the sovereignty of nations in the pursuit of their selfish interests. It does not matter whether it is capitalist or communist that is concerned, the fact is that the action is immoral and illegal.

CSO: 4420

UPN, GNPP, PRP GOVERNORS DISCUSS WORKING AGREEMENT

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 8 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Adebayo Bodunrin]

[Text] The UPN; GNPP and PRP governors converged in Kano last week-end for an unannounced top-level meeting.

The meeting was held behind closed doors inside Tchad Hall at the Bagauda Lake Hotel complex near Kano.

It lasted two days.

At the meeting were Alhaj Balarabe Musa (Kadunastate) Chief Bisi Onabanjo (Ogun State) Professor Ambrose Ali (Bendel State) Mr. Bola Ige (Oyo State) and Chief Michael Ajasin (Ondo State).

Others were Alhaji Mohammed Goni (Borno State) Alhaji Lateef Jakande (Lagos State) Alhaji Abubakar Barde (Gongola State) and the host, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi (Kano State).

Although no official statement was issued after the meeting, informed sources said the governors discussions centred around the need to forge a solid working co-operation agreement.

It was gathered that the governors laid bare their hearts to one another on problems facing them in their respective states and sought to help one another.

The sources disclosed that they held serious discussions on the necessity to arrange a working agreement among the three political parties--UPN, GNPP and PRP.

The Kano meeting was in the spirit of cementing a bond of friendship among the three parties.

I also learnt that the governors touched briefly on the meeting of the five political leaders with President Shehu Shagari scheduled for today.

It will be recalled that the nine governors held a similar meeting in Kaduna on November 10 last year.

All efforts made to contact any of the governors for comment proved abortive.

A government official told me at the main entrance to the hotel that no communique would be issued and that the governors were not prepared to entertain any question from journalists about the meeting.

"The nine brother-governors are only holding a crucial meeting on matters of mutual, common interest," he said.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

SHAGARI: NO CURRENT PLANS TO RESUME ISRAEL TIES

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 10 Jan 80 p 16

[Text] Nigeria has no immediate plan to resume diplomatic relations with Israel. This indication was given by President Shehu Shagari while answering questions at his Press briefing in Lagos yesterday.

A reporter had asked the President his government's stand on the Middle-East now that Egypt has indicated that it would resume diplomatic relations with Israel next month.

President Shehu said: Egypt has not consulted African and Arab countries on its decision to resume diplomatic relations with Israel. We, as members of the OAU, feel that we must be consulted but this has not been so.

"Apart from that, Israel engages in business with our enemy--South Africa--thus complicating the whole issue," he further explained.

He said that if Nigeria should review its decision at all, Israel would have to review its stand with South Africa adding: "First and foremost, we must think of what is best for Africa before embarking on anything."

Answering another question on whether there was confrontation between some state governments particularly on the issue of private ownership of schools, President Shehu said:

"There is nothing like confrontation; rather, it is difference of policies between two parties and not two governments.

He explained that the Federal Government did not control private schools, but that the matter lay within the powers of the state governments.

He said that in law, Federal Government legislations superseded those of the state governments and caused laughter when he said: "I am not a lawyer, but I have someone here who can interpret the law."

At this juncture, he turned to Chief Richard Akinjide, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, who explained the powers of the Federal Government in relation to law as entrenched in the country's constitution.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

OIL EXPLORATION IN ONDO STATE REVIEWED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Jan 80 p 5

[Text] An oil executive has given some reasons why oil exploration has not been stepped up in the riverine areas of Ondo State.

ONE: The presence of very thin sand reservoir.

TWO: Very thick oil and

THREE: Small non-commercial pools of oil.

The managing director of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Mr Festus Marinho told a News Agency correspondent in Lagos that the riverine areas of the state were about the first locations to be explored in the country.

For instance, he said, companies like Mobil and Texaco explored those areas as far back as 1951, "but their reports were negative and they gave up their concessions".

"All exercises so far conducted to interest foreign investors in participating in oil activities in the country have included the area in question, but there have been no interests shown by those foreign investors".

Mr Marinho said no area had been neglected in the search for oil, pointing out that already, two areas, east of the Niger which "are offshore water depths" were now under exploration.

He announced that oil prospecting had been extended beyond 1,000 metres of water depth--all along the offshore areas of the country.

"The extension was done in order to see whether the NNPC could increase the country's crude reserve by exploring more of water depths."

CSO: 4420

DEEP DRILLING FOR OIL UNDERWAY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Biola Ajoni]

[Text] **DEEP drilling for oil has started in the country to tap newly discovered oil reserves in depth of 4,200 metres and beyond.**

This followed results of research projects last year which showed that at least one billion stock tank barrels (STB) of crude oil lay at great depths and unexplored in the middle area of the southern part of the Niger Delta region alone.

This was disclosed to the New Nigerian in Lagos by the Chief Geologist of Nigerian

Agip Oil Company (NAOC) Mr. Ferni Akimade. NAOC is the only company that has ventured into deep drilling so far.

Mr. Akimade said following the discovery, NAOC acquired a deep drilling equipment (FOREX 23A), and was now drilling deep for oil.

He told the New Nigerian that while 70 per cent of the oil reserves in depths of about 3,200

metres had been explored oil reserve trapped in 4,200 metres depth and beyond was 100 per cent unexplored.

He further explained that in the main middle area of the southern part of the Niger delta the oil reserve could not be reached at a

depth of about 3,200 metres because the high temperature which favoured the migration of oil from the source rock was lacking.

According to the NAOC chief geologist, temperature and pressure which were eventually

reached with depth were required to generate oil from the ground.

At the right temperature and pressure, he explained, crude oil began to migrate from the seal, that is the source rock into the sand stone, the reservoir from where it was collected.

Mr. Akimade said deep-drilling was not easy to accomplish and would take some time for it to be fully achieved.

One of the problems, he said, was the non-availability of rigs that could be used to drill to great depths.

He said NAOC would soon go into 20 new fields to deep-drill for oil.

While agreeing that oil was a wasting asset, Mr. Akimade added that the results of the researches should allay the fears that the country's oil wells would run dry soon.

He advised that it was worthwhile knowing exactly what the nation's oil reserve was as this would make for meaningful plans for our future development.

With the NAOC discovery of more than one billion barrels of crude oil at great depth, fears that the country's oil reserves were diminishing should be allayed, he said.

CSO: 4420

ISLAMIC SCHOOLS SAID FAILING IN MISSION

Shortage of Teachers

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Jan 80 p 8

[Article by Dejo Kadir]

[Text]

THE aims of establishing muslim schools by religious societies in the country have been defeated.

This was the view of the national president of the Ansar-Uddeen Society of Nigeria, Alhaji A.I.A. Masha, recently expressed at the society's biennial conference in Ikole Ekiti.

Alhaji Masha said the main purpose of establishing muslim schools was to enable muslim children to learn about Islam.

He regretted that most of the schools had no Islamic knowledge teachers even where the society was ready to employ and pay salaries of such teachers.

The president lamented that Islamic teachers trained at muslim teacher training colleges were also unwilling to teach the subject when they were posted to muslim schools.

He suggested that the council of muslim school proprietors should visit such schools in their areas and make headmasters to see that teachers were working according to their timetable.

To arrest the situation, he said the council had sent a revised syllabus on the subjects to the Lagos State Ministry of Education

for study. He added that the final draft would later be submitted to the Federal Ministry of Education.

Alhaji Masha said the revised syllabus would be used to teach Islamic religion in muslim schools if adopted by the ministry.

He also called on branches of the society to establish Arabic schools in their state and appealed to them to send their missionaries to the society headquarters for grooming.

Kano State Support

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Jan 80 p 17

[Text]

THE Kano State Government has re-affirmed its willingness to continue to assist Islamiyya schools in the state.

Addressing headmasters of Islamiyya schools, in the state after a one-week course, the permanent secretary in the state Ministry of Education, Alhaji Datti Ahmed, said the government would do

everything possible to boost Arabic and Islamic Education.

A representative of the participants, Alhaji Halliru Tsanyaga, urged the Ministry to register all Islamiyya schools in the state. He also suggested posting more trained teachers to the schools.

The course was organised by the Kano Educational Resource Centre.

CSO: 4420

DEFENSE MINISTER INSPECTS NEW LANDING CRAFT

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Dec 79 p 14

[Text]

THE Minister of Defence, Professor Iya Abubakar, yesterday called at the Naval Base at Apapa to see the newly bought naval landing craft, the "NNS OFIOM".

The craft, built by the HPW ship builders of West Germany, can carry at least 1,000 soldiers for quick transportation to battle zones.

Apart from this, it can also carry 200 tonnes of military equipment such as armoured cars, tanks and other sophisticated weapons.

For the purpose of repelling air attack, the 87-metre long craft is fitted with two anti-aircraft guns, powerful enough to destroy air infiltrators.

The facilities offered by the craft include a sophisticated communication system and four troop accommodations capable of sitting about 1,250 soldiers at a time.

The NNS Ofiom, which took 18 months to build, has 12 naval officers and 57 men as its operating staff, with Commander Dan Omatshola as commanding officer.

According to Commander O. Joseph, the executive officer of the craft, the NNS Ofiom is one of the modern crafts designed for quick and effective movements of troops across coastal areas.

"Apart from military operations, the craft can also be of help in evacuating mass deported Nigerians such as the case of the Nigerians deported from Malabe, Equatorial Guinea some few years back", he said.

The 1280-ton craft is billed

to be officially commissioned in Port Harcourt next month.

Speaking at the end of the visit, Professor Abubakar said: "In my opinion, I have no doubt that the ship will be of tremendous asset to our navy. In fact, we need more of this so as to enhance a joint exercise of both the

Army and the Navy."

Those who accompanied the minister on the visit included the Chief of Army Staff, Lt-Gen. Akinrinade; the Chief of Naval Staff, Rear Admiral Adelanwa; Chief of Air Staff, Air Marshal Doko and a host of top civil and police officers.

REPORTAGE ON NNPC REORGANIZATION, INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

Bill on Oil Corporation

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 7 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Nduka Onum]

[Text] **PRESIDENT** Shahu Shagari intends to hold the petroleum portfolio himself. Informed sources in Lagos disclosed yesterday that the President took the decision in order to be able to direct operations of the vital oil industry personally.

In that capacity, the President will also be the chairman of the re-constituted Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation.

A Bill to give effect to the oil corporation is one of the major policy Bills now being prepared. The Bills are expected to be presented to the National Assembly in the next few weeks.

The Bill on the oil industry is likely to be the first to be presented.

Top sources in government say that preparatory work on the oil policy is about completed. The Bill will incorporate major departures in the organisation of the oil industry.

It will propose the re-organisation of the NNPC into one holding company and five primary subsidiary companies. The subsidiary companies will be for exploration and exploitation; refining; petro-chemicals; natural gas liquification and marine transportation. Each of the five will have its own board of directors.

The holding company

which will remain NNPC will have supervisory responsibilities and take charge of over-all policy matters.

The NNPC will consist of the chairmen of the primary subsidiary companies as directors and the Minister for Petroleum as the chairman.

In the new arrangement, the deputy chairman of the NNPC is likely to take charge of the day-to-day control of the NNPC board.

The fragmentation of the NNPC, it is argued, is necessary if its management and efficiency are to improve.

However, the Bill will not affect either the present participation arrangement in the industry or the federal access to offshore oil royalties which is a constitutional matter.

On the other hand, the proposed Oil Bill will, among other things, come out strongly in favour of further Nigerianisation of the industry.

Other major policies being worked out include those on industries, agriculture, iron and steel and education.

In re-appraising the iron and steel industry, sources say that the government has identified bottle-necks that have restrained the rapid implementation of the Ajaokuta complex.

The Soviet designers involved in the project will, on the Federal Government's request come to Nigeria later this month to provide more data so that construction can go on.

Interim and long-term policies on agriculture and food production are in the pipeline. Another informed source says that consideration is being given to the foreign participation in large-scale modern farming — this would be in the areas of investment and management.

Proposals on a new industrialisation policy will be ready by the middle of this month. After due consideration by the Cabinet and Council of States, it will be brought before the National Assembly.

Political observers say that these policies being prepared and proposed by the Federal Government are designed to increase the tempo of economic activities in the country.

Ajaokuta Completion Schedule

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 31 Dec 80 pp 1, 16

[Article by Eric Teniola]

[Text] The Ajaokuta steel complex is now scheduled to be commissioned in 1985--four years later than projected.

The rolling mill section of the complex will be commissioned in April, 1983.

These were disclosed by top functionaries of the Federal Government at the week-end.

Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo had announced, on March 25 that the complex would be commissioned in 1981.

My sources said that the present administration had studied the entire project and arrived at the new commissioning dates.

No reasons were given by my sources for the change.

The sources disclosed also that the rail lines, which will serve the complex, will be ready in 1983--18 months before the complex itself is completed.

The projected cost of the rail system is N1,271 million.

The cost, however, does not include ancilliary costs for such things as bridges and compensation for economic crops to be destroyed. If these are added, the total will go up to about N2,000 million.

The rail lines to be constructed include that from Port Harcourt to Enugu (N415.5 million), Enugu to Makurdi (N361.8m) Oturkpo to Ajaokuta (N445m). The Ajaokuta bridge will cost N49 million.

I understand that tenders for the project have been called and processed but the Federal Government is apparently being cautious in awarding the contracts because of the huge amounts involved.

The new rail lines being planned will be of standard gauge in line with current efforts to modernize Nigeria's railway system.

Kaduna Oil Refinery

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Jan 80 pp 1, 13

[Article by Mohammed Romo]

[Text]

EIGHTY-EIGHT per cent of the construction work on the 500 million Naira Kaduna Oil Refinery has been completed.

In an exclusive interview yesterday, the Head of Administration of the Nigerian National Petroleum Company, NNPC, Colonel U.O. Dikko, said production is expected to start about April, this year.

He said works on many of the various units of the refinery were progressing on schedule. These include the fluid catalytic cracking unit, a part of the refinery's distilling unit.

Other areas, Col. Dikko said, were the naptha desulphurisers and catalytic reformer, about 80 per cent of which has been completed and the boiler and generator plant which has been mechanically completed.

He said the water treatment and cooling tower have also been completed and that the construction of all tanks in the refinery has been completed. What remained now, was its insulation, he said.

Col. Dikko told the New Nigerian that the crude and vacuum

unit had virtually been completed. The unit refines crude oil in a special vacuum unlike in other refineries that used atmospheric pressure.

The administrator said that work on the multi-million Naira

refinery had not been without problems but assured that the problems were not big enough to constitute a delay.

One of the problems, he said, was the transportation of component parts that made up the refinery.

On arrangements made so far on the importation of heavy crude oil, the administrator said plans had been made for its arrival to coincide with the time production would start at the refinery.

Pipelines for pumping crude oil have already been laid. Right now, he said, refined fuel was being pumped through the pipes from Warri to Kano through Kaduna.

When the refinery goes into full operation, refined fuel would be pumped through the pipeline from Kaduna to Maiduguri through Jos. Another pipe would convey the fuel to Kano through Zaria and to Gombe. The construction of these pipes have also been completed.

SOUTHERN STATES EXPECT GOOD HARVEST

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Jan 80 pp 1, 21

[Text] A GENERALLY good harvest is expected in the southern states in the new year.

Reports reaching us from various southern states indicate that although rainfall was scanty in some states and excessive in others, it might not affect the crops.

From Owerri, Imo State, our correspondent, Olanwa Bala Ugwu, filed in this report: 'Investigation carried out by the New Nigerian shows that as a result of steady rainfall, root crops such as yam, cassava, cocoyam and sweet potatoes would be in abundance.

Some of the farmers interviewed in Nkede, Orji, Egbu, Naze, and the suburbs of Owerri attributed the good yields expected in the new year to abundant rainfall.

'We never had it so good in the recent years, said a farmer.

Another farmer, Ezeke Ubah Okurafor, attributed the expected good yields to the application of fertilizers by farmers, which, he said, were sold to them at subsidized rates by the state's Ministry of Agriculture.

When contacted, the state Commissioner for Agriculture, Dr. Loveday Ememe, said he was optimistic that there would be a bumper harvest in the state next year.

'Judging from the fact that there was no report of pests and crop diseases in any part of the state, the effort put in by my ministry officials coupled with the rains, I have no fear of bad harvest,' he said.

And from Ibadan came a report that prospects for a bumper harvest were very high in Oyo State in spite of the excessive

rainfall which adversely affected crops like rice and cassava.

Moses Olorode, our Oyo State Editor, reported that although crop yields this year were unlikely to create an all-time record, farmers and agriculturists unanimously agreed that this year's harvest would produce one of the best results in recent times.

Also, our reporter in Lokoja, Jethro Olayemi reports that lack of rain during the planting season in Lokoja, Oworo, Sudan and Kupa

districts of Kwara State might cause poor rice and maize harvests.

The Higher Agricultural Officer in Lokoja, Mr. S.A. Sule, told him that this reduced cultivation of farmlands and only one-third of the arable land was cultivated at Felele and Sarkin Noma.

Mr. Sule explained that birds and monkeys invaded maize plantations at Felele last year and this prevented farmers from cultivating the land last year.

He said a swarm of insects called Zenerzerous Spp destroyed rice plantations at Abiji before a team of agricultural officials was drafted there to control the pests.

A bumper yam harvest was, however, expected around Koton-karfe, Abaji and the areas within the Federal Capital Territory, he said.

And from Port Harcourt, Rivers State, our reporter, Sunday Uranta, reports that farmers in the state were nursing fears that there might not be good harvest next season due to continuous rainfall.

Statistics of rainfall recorded in five zonal farms in the state show that it rained over 1,655 mm in 101 days.

These farms are the Ahoda Farm which recorded 384 mm in 24 days; Bori 263 mm in 26 days; Degema 106 mm in 17 days; Nembe 366 mm in 14 days and the Bassambiri in Nembe, 316 mm in 20 days.

Speaking to the New Nigerian in Port Harcourt, Mr. J. O. Igoni, Senior Agricultural Superintendent in-charge of the Metrological Section, said there could be good harvest next year.

He explained that root crops would do better than grains because of the continuous rains and because there was no break for the grains to dry up.

CSO: 4420

KADUNA FERTILIZER FACTORY PREPARING FOR FULL PRODUCTION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Jan 80 pp 1, 7

[Article by Mu'azu Alhaji]

[Text]

THE Federal Superphosphate Fertilizer Company Limited, Kaduna, is to start full-scale production in June this year.

When the factory goes into full production, the present rate of 40,000 tonnes of single superphosphate fertilizer being produced annually would be increased to 100,000 tonnes.

The General Manager of the Company, Alhaji M.S. Bello, told the New Nigerian on Monday that arrangements had been completed to overhaul the factory as from April this year and the full production would commence as soon as the annual maintenance was completed.

He said the major constraints facing his company were transportation of raw materials from Lagos to Kaduna and acute shortage of water.

Alhaji M.S. Bello said the company imports rock phosphate, an important mineral for the production of fertilizers, from Togo and Senegal, and transports it from Lagos by rail to Kaduna.

He said despite the 3 million Naira invested to transport the raw

material by rail to Kaduna, the supply was so irregular that they had to use road haulage which was more expensive.

As for water, the general manager disclosed that his company had sunk a borehole at the factory to supplement the supply of water to the factory by the Kaduna State Water Board and they were making arrangements to use water from Kaduna River and treat it in their factory.

On future expansion of the factory, the general manager disclosed that they had made proposals to the Federal Government for the construction of the second sulphur plant, the chemical being used for the production of fertilizers, and when this was accepted, the production capacity of the factory would be increased.

He disclosed that Nigeria would be self sufficient and would even export fertilizers by 1984 when the Port-Harcourt Fertilizer Factory begins operation.

The general manager said the Federal Government had expended about 300 million Naira for the project which would use natural gas as feedstock to produce ammonia, urea and NPK fertilizers.

He said when the factory goes into full operation, it would be producing 1,000 tonnes of ammonia, 1,500 tonnes of urea and 1,000 tonnes of NPK fertilizers per day, which would be more than the requirements of the country.

Alhaji M. S. Bello also said that his factory would use some of the fertilizers produced by the Port-Harcourt factory to blend it with the single superphosphate they produced to make other low grade fertilizers.

He disclosed that at present the country imported about 90 per cent of its required fertilizers and out of the 12 brands of fertilizers being used in the country only one brand was produced locally.

On the extraction of rock phosphate in the country, the general manager disclosed that rock phosphate was discovered at Ilaro near Abeokuta since 1922, but it had not been prospected yet.

CSO: 4420

COMPANIES TO SUBMIT PROPOSALS FOR GAS CONSERVATION

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 8 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Godfrey Bamawo]

[Text] **THE** Federal Government has directed that all companies producing oil and gas in Nigeria should submit proposals and pro-

grammes for re-injection of all produced associated gas in the country.

This was contained in decree 99 recently published by the Federal Government.

In stage one of the decree, it is stated that companies "shall not later than April 1, 1980, submit to the commissioner a preliminary programme for schemes for the viable utilisation of all associated gas produced from a field or group of fields.

According to stage two of the decree companies "shall not later than October 1, 1980, submit to the commissioner detailed programmes and plans on either: (a) the implementation of programmes relating to the re-injection of all produced associated gas or (b) schemes for the viable utilisation of all produced gas.

In stage three of the decree, it is stated that subject to subsection (2) of this section no company engaged in association with oil gas" shall after January 1, 1984 flare gas produced in association with oil without the permission in

writing of the commissioner."

There is already a scheme by the Nigerian National Petroleum Company to export liquefied natural gas. The NNPC will have 60 per cent of the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) scheme with a number of other companies left with the remaining 40 per cent.

NEPA one of the big industrial consumers of gas will be constructing a pipeline from Warri to Ikorodu for the Lagos Power Station which when completed will service the industrial areas and later operate its services for domestic use.

Ajaokuta Steel Industry in Kwara State and Direct Reduction Steel Project in Alaja in the Bendel State are also prospective consumers. Gas could also be used for plastic projects pharmaceutical projects, fertilizer projects etc.

Shell, however, has carried out test operations at Oguta in the Eastern Division while Mobil so far, has made no definite proposals for gas production, according to Mr. V. C. Stone, Acting Chief Engineer of Mobil.

Mr. Stone said that Mobil in the Rivers State would require compressors, pipelines and extra parts to operate its offshore well for gas conservation and to use it in industrial projects when available.

Mobil, he continued, would consider the benefits accruing from such projects because special equipments in some cases take two to three years to manufacture.

The Managing Director of Gelf Oil Company, Mr. Larry Turner said his company was interested in the LNG project but was awaiting for more clarification as the project involved a huge amount of money. He would also like to know the production price and how much the NNPC would contribute should the company carry out the development.

Mr. Turner was also of the opinion that first priority should be given to local consumption. He was optimistic that the proceeds from gas by the year 2000 would exceed the oil revenue.

Gulf without looking for gas has discovered seven trillion cubic feet of gas.

For gas gathering and transmission to plant, there will be a central gas gathering transmission system owned by the Nigerian Government. The arrangements

for gas supply to the liquefaction plant will be organised with gas purchase and sales agreements between the producers, the Gas Transmission Company (Government) and the LNG company.

The security of supply will be guaranteed by back up capacity from non-associated gas fields so that

there can always be sufficient production capacity to supply the LNG plant with its average daily intake in case of the failure of any component of the compression and production system.

For the Nigerian LNG joint venture the size of the plant could manufacture up to 10 million tons per day.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MOSLEM COORDINATION COMMITTEE--A committee has been set up to review and harmonise the relationship between the various moslem sects in the country. It was set up by the central council of the Jama'atu Nasril Islam. A communique issued at the end of its three-day meeting in Kaduna said the panel would look into the causes of the constant conflicts and misunderstandings among moslem preachers of different sects. The council condemned the boarding policy of some universities which allowed both sexes to mingle freely in hostels. It also condemned the indiscriminate sale and consumption of alcohol in university campuses. The council, the communique said intends appealing to the Federal Government to establish a radio station for the propagation of Islam. The council directs all moslems to keep regular records of phases of the moon. The council said it had accepted the report of a committee set up to review the value of gold as it affected bride-price, compensation and dues to the poor. Minimum dowry to be paid by suitors of moslem girls now stands at N6, while compensation for unintentional killing, as in an accident, is put at N24,000. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Dec 79 p 32]

KATSINA STATE REFERENDUM--A referendum would soon be organised by the Federal Government to seek people's views on the creation of a Katsina State, out of the present Kaduna State. This indication was contained in a joint address by the Emirs of Katsina and Daura, Alhaji Usman Nagogo and Alhaji Muhammadu Bashir, respectively. The address was read by the Emir of Daura, Alhaji Muhammadu Bashir at a meeting of the indigenes of Katsina Province, which was held in Katsina over the weekend. The two emirs reiterated that the creation of Katsina State would bring about even development to both Zaria and Katsina Provinces, as well as bring the government closer to the people. Some executive members of the GNPP, PRP and NPN also spoke at the meeting. Meanwhile, a committee of 30 members is to be formed in each of the seven local governments in the area for the creation of the state in addition to a steering committee. All local governments have been directed to make their nominations of members by Saturday, this week. [Excerpts] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Jan 80 pp 1, 17]

REVIEW OF WAGE FREEZE--Arrangements are now on hand by the Federal Government to set up a task force to study and make recommendation on the issue of national wage freeze. This was disclosed by the Minister of Employment,

Labour and Productivity, Mr. Adebisi Ogedengbe, while briefing newsmen on the activities of his ministry in Lagos yesterday. He told them that all the labour laws introduced by the military regime are to be reviewed. The aim of the review will be to ensure that the laws are made consistent with the labour policy of the present administration. The minister said that a number of the laws were promulgated under emergency conditions. He said that no action had been taken on incessant public calls asking that the wage freeze be lifted. When pressed further by newsmen, Mr. Ogedengbe said: "We don't want to commit ourselves to a particular date on the wage freeze issue." Mr. Ogedengbe stated that the fight for the restoration of car allowance abolished by the government was still on between the Nigeria Labour Congress and his ministry. "We have also not reached a conclusion on that issue," he remarked. [Text] [Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 9 Jan 80 p 16]

LABOR CONGRESS VIEWS--Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) does not accept the recently announced Federal Government policy on vehicle loan, according to the President of the congress, Mr. Hassan Sunmonu. He was answering reporter's question on the issue in Lagos on Thursday after he had accompanied the President-General of the Organisation of African Trade Unity Union, Alhaji El-Nefishy of Libya, to the Minister of Employment, Labour and Productivity, Mr. Samuel Ogedengbe. The NLC leader said the congress had made representation to the government on a number of anomalies in the policy. The anomalies, according to the NLC president, included the reluctance of the government to guarantee the loans for its employees and the placement of bicycle and motorcycle advances to the low income group with the banks. He said the government should be able to give these category of workers the loan instead of asking them to go to the banks. Another anomaly, according to Mr. Sunmonu, was the high interest rate which, he said, should not be more than five per cent. He opined that whatever the bank charged in excess of that should be borne by the employer. On how the NLC came about the proposition of 300 Naira per month minimum wage in the country, Mr. Sunmonu said 'we arrived at that figure after a thorough homework based on the present standard of living for a man with a wife and three children anywhere in the country.' [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Jan 80 p 1]

JAMB TO REMAIN--The Joint Admission and Matriculations Board (JAMB) will not be scrapped. The Minister of Education, Dr. I. C. Maduiké, said on Thursday that he had examined the controversial board and found that "it has done a fine job". He said the primary job of the board was to determine matriculation requirements for the conduct of examinations for admission into universities. He said, too that placement for under-graduate courses--after the applicant's preference had been considered--was also the board's business. Dr. Maduiké said the board also carried out a policy of the past Federal Government to make university admissions reflect the federal character of Nigeria. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Jan 80 p 16]

STUDENTS BODY REJECTS REPORT--Representatives of the new national students' body--the National Association of Nigerian Students (NANS)--have rejected

the report of the Mohammed Commission of Inquiry on students crisis in 1978. In a communique issued in Lagos signed by representatives from 32 institutions of higher learning in the country, the student representatives said they rejected "in its entirety" the report of the commission. They said that this was because the report made participation on central students' body optional for different institutional student bodies in the country. The communique was issued at the end of the constitution drafting committee of the new national students' body which was held at the Yaba College of Technology, Lagos last week. The students were of the view that, the intention of the government was to break students' solidarity, adding that membership was compulsory for all students. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 7 Jan 80 p 5]

TECHNICAL TRAINING PROGRAM--The crash technical programme implemented by the previous military administration is to be phased out. The Minister of Education, Dr. I. C. Madubuike told a press briefing in Lagos that henceforth, the training of the country's middle level technical manpower would be undertaken locally. To this end, he added, the Federal Government would give priority to the development of the infrastructures necessary for the expansion of technical and vocational education, while the state governments would be assisted to expand their existing technical colleges and vocational schools and set up new ones. In addition, private vocational schools would be encouraged but would be required to conform to standards laid down by his ministry, the minister explained. Dr. Madubuike said that in order to achieve a high quality education in the technical colleges, the Federal Government would also make every effort to produce technical teachers in a much wider range of subjects for which the National Technical Teachers Colleges would be expanded. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Jan 80 p 12]

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY RECOMMENDATIONS--Pharmacists have one message for foreign firms selling overseas made drugs in Nigeria: Make them here or fold up. The firms split into two groups, are given a deadline to make up their minds. Group one, or those selling easy-to-make drugs, have three years to think and act. But for drugs which require "maximum technology" to make, the other firms are allowed five years. The decisions were taken by the Pharmacists' union, the Pharmaceutical Society of Nigeria, after its yearly national conference which took place in Kaduna. The president of the society, Mr. Theophilus Olajide Ososami, announced the decisions while answering questions during a "Meet the Press" programme on Ogun Radio. He said the society also decided that a national drug policy was desirable. Mr. Ososami said research and development would be encouraged by such policy. He suggested that the Yaba drug manufacturing unit of the Federal Ministry of Health should be developed into an autonomous and profit-making virile organisation. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Dec 79 p 18]

SWEDISH COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Nigeria and Sweden have signed an agreement on economic, industrial, scientific and technical co-operation. Mrs. Ebu Oyagbola, Minister of National Planning, signed on behalf of Nigeria while

the Swedish Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Vidar Hellmers, signed for Sweden. The co-operation agreement will involve the establishment of industries. It will also involve the setting up and running of joint ventures, the exchange of experts and advisers as well as the training of Nigerians. Others include extension of facilities for surveys, geological studies, research and execution of pilot projects. Mrs. Oyagbola said emphasis would be placed on vocational education, organisation of study tours and seminars and the exchange of scientific and technical knowhow. To ensure that these projects are executed promptly, a joint commission is to be set up by the two countries. This is aimed at solving problems that may arise in the course of implementing the agreement. Mr. Hellmers hoped that the co-operation agreement would bear fruits soon and looked forward to a more broadened co-operation agreement. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 8 Jan 80 p 11]

GONGOLA AGRICULTURAL PROJECT--An agricultural project estimated at 30 million Naira would be established at Lame in Numan Local Government Council area of Gongola State. About 71,000 acres of farm land have been acquired for the project. Another 300 acres of land acquired at kilometre nine on Numan-Jalingo road would serve as the headquarters of the proposed project. These facts were disclosed, in an interview, by the Managing Director of Iliyasu Farms, Alhaji Iliyasu Sarkin Noma, one of the indigenous farmers participating in the project. Alhaji Iliyasu announced that the proposed project was a joint venture between some indigenous farmers and American partners. Under the programme, 10,000 acres of guinea corn, 15,000 acres of maize, 30,000 acres of rice and 20,000 acres of cotton would be cultivated. Alhaji Iliyasu said, the project was geared to boost both the state and Federal Government efforts on the "green revolution" in the country. Small scale and large scale farmers would both be actively involved in the project, he added. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Jan 80 p 11]

DECLINE IN EXPORTS--The quantity of export commodities passing through Nigerian ports has been declining steadily between 1978 and 1979. A review of the period between August 1978 and August 1979 published in the latest monthly performance review of the Nigerian Ports Authority shows that in August 1978 a total of 47264 tonnes of exports were loaded in all Nigerian ports while in August last year only 19793 tonnes of export commodities were loaded, showing a short-fall of 27471 tonnes in 1979 from the figure of the same month in the preceding year. [Excerpt] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 8 Jan 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

PAUL VERGES INTERVIEWED ON REUNION POLITICAL SITUATION

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 9, 10-11 Nov 79

[Interview with Paul Verges by Jean-Louis Rabou; date and place not given]

[9 Nov 79 p 6]

[Text] In its issue of Thursday 8 November, LE QUOTIDIEN published the text of the talk which its editor-in-chief, Jean-Louis Rabou, had with Paul Verges.

We publish large excerpts from it here.

After speaking of freedom of the press and the death of Robert Boulin, Jean-Louis Rabou raises the problem of fraud.

[Question] The Communists of Reunion have said many times: "Without fraud, we would be the majority." But your votes seem stabilized within a close margin. Does this mean that there is as much fraud today as in the past, or that you are looking too closely?

[Answer] Fraud has changed form, but it is still just as present. When we speak of fraud, we are talking about election fraud, and when we talk about elections, we have to talk about the conditions of elections. Before, one would stuff the ballot boxes, one would eject people from the polling places, one would falsify the reports. Our resistance to this fraud, our denunciation, and perhaps the advice of French politicians, have made the perpetrators of this fraud understand that these were the most underdeveloped methods, and that more politic methods had to be found. But it is obvious that the objective conditions for a democratic election do not exist in Reunion. You do not have here what is essential: pluralistic information. While you have so many illiterate persons in Reunion, you have 80,000 telephones, and when this public service is transformed into a propaganda organism, you have a fantastic means for conditioning opinion. This is the first fraud.

We Are under the Second Empire

[Question] Haven't there been any change since you have been a member of parliament? Someone said earlier on FR3: "let Verges be a deputy, and like the others, he will be able to speak."

[Answer] I speak little on TV. What I say is interpreted. I recently gave a press conference. What I said was not fundamentally distorted, but a report was given of it--that is, a journalist, in the time allotted him, interpreted what I said. The next day, you had a representative of the new right. He was interviewed directly, and he, who represents nothing in Reunion, had three times as much air time as I.

Another aspect of fraud, related to the crisis situation in Reunion. When you have 60,000 unemployed and you can have a decisive influence on employment, when you have these typical colonial relations that exist on the big landholdings, when you have this assistance that depends largely on the decisions of mayors or of the administration, you have a great many means for influencing opinion. The official-candidacy system is in force in Reunion. We are under the Second Empire.

And despite this, we (the PCR [Reunionese Communist Party]) are at a level of influence which is the highest of all the political parties.

Now, we have no election illusions. We think that all means of struggle and all forms of struggle are to be considered. For a colonized people are a people in a permanent state of legitimate defense, a people who at any moment whatsoever have the right to choose the means for liberating themselves.

[Question] You have no illusions, but you spoke of an alliance. Still, there would have had to be the germ of a left in Reunion.

[Answer] A man is of the left in Reunion if he wants to develop his country to his country's advantage, no matter what his label.

I Distrust "Creolism"

[Question] But he is trapped by the polarized election game, and when election time comes, he has to choose.

[Answer] We are arriving in an era of psychological disturbance of people. They are led to reflect far more. Changes of mind can occur far more rapidly than in the 1960's, which was the period of great mystification. It was the period of a certain departmentalistic unanimity which concealed the fact that factors causing imbalances in our economy and our society were being put into effect, and it is precisely today that these factors of imbalance are producing their full effect and are opening everyone's eyes. And the people are more and more asking themselves what Reunion will be like tomorrow, what the conditions of life and work will be. And the pow-

...that he feel like. And they are maneuvering. They are presently maneuvering in the negotiations to try to divide the workers. The speeches of Paul Dileuil are part of this maneuvering. And when one hears the theories about creolism and that one wants to put the Antilles and Reunion back into their geographical environment, this is an attempt to escape the internal contradictions. For we are in the era of the great challenges.

[Question] You speak of creolism....

[Answer] I distrust the term. You always have the trap of words. All the same, "creole" is a historical datum of the vocabulary. And it has been the dominant element. When one speaks of a "Creole" in the Antilles, it is obviously of someone of European origin as distinguished from those of African origin. Let us say, as far as we are concerned, that I like the term "Reunionese" more, for it includes, without exception, everyone who lives on this island, and the term "creolism," even if not so intended by its authors--I do not know--is an attempt, under the present conditions, to maintain the supremacy of a certain number of values created under the influence of colonization, of 3 centuries of assimilation with the dominant ideology.

The Truth Is Revolutionary

[Question] Isn't the politician obliged to lie at certain times so as to be able to continue to prevail and because it is his mission to see farther than the present?

[Answer] If he lies, it is because he accepts that his cause requires lying. I believe that in Reunion, the truth, in all areas, is revolutionary. It is where our strength comes from. I see no aspect of our political life where the truth does not help us.

[Question] In the European Parliament, you were elected on the Marchais list, which conducted a nationalist campaign. Isn't nationalism, which evokes some of the darker moments in the history of mankind, out of date in this age of the superpowers?

[Answer] We must first agree on the meaning of the word before arriving at a conclusion. Georges Marchais explained himself. He said this, in substance: "If you consider that the totality of the policy of the French Communist Party, which is the defense of the independence of its country, of its economic sectors, is nationalism, if wanting to keep its country out of a redeployment by international capital, and if struggle for a change in France and for social progress, constitute a struggle of nationalist character, then yes, in this sense of the term I am nationalist."

With this in mind, I think that in Reunion we have the opportunity, by the very fact of the conditions of the formation of the Reunionese people, and the possibility--and let's get away from the ambiguity of the words--of be-

ing patriots without being chauvinists--that is, of having an open society. Of being capable of integrating. And of not exalting our values alone, in opposition to those of others, but of exalting our values as the result of an on-the-spot exchange capable of being enriched by outside contributions, but also capable of contributing to others a certain view of the world, a certain concept of life. In Reunion we have the possibility of a balance in storm of chauvinisms and confrontations that you see in the world.

[Question] I was speaking of nationalism. Can a small state live today if it isolates itself, if it does not collaborate?

[Answer] No country can live isolated today, with the worldwide scale of the problems. Reunion, which is miniscule, has to live by exchanges. And these exchanges do not mean that we must have an inferior position, that we have to be on the bottom rung only.

[Question] One has to collaborate....

[Answer] Exchange does of course pose a problem of collaboration. I believe that one has to view things in a reasonable way, keeping one's feet on the ground. We have relations with France and we must understand clearly that such relations have considerable importance. But we must also see that Reunion is an island in the Indian Ocean, that it belongs to a distinct geographical zone. And what will things be like in our region in 1990, that is, 20 years, when the racist South African regime is overthrown? What kind of progressive forces will you have at the head of that country, which moreover is a developed country and which will therefore have considerable clout? It is a future which the present generation can look forward to, and from that moment on, what will relations be like in the region? There will be an upheaval of impetus toward economic and social progress. These are things that we must not lose sight of, and at the same time, the next millenium will be one of industrial, social and cultural development of an entire Third World to which we belong geographically and in many aspects.

The basin of the Indian Ocean will contain so many incredible powers for upheaval, for development--and we would remain an islet, a citadel rejecting exchange!!

The Prefiguration of a World Society

...on the other hand, Reunion's opportunity is its extreme diversity of population. I believe that Reunion, when we are liberated, when we develop the country, can be an exemplary prefiguration of a world society.

[Question] Isn't there some risk that in REunion, ethnic combat may some day take the place of political combat?

[Answer] I believe that the PCR is the principal guarantor to keep the problem from being posed in terms of ethnic confrontation and to keep it on the plane of class struggle.

With this in mind, I think that on the cultural level, the fact that colonialism has so thwarted the different values by establishing the European values as the only goal to be reached--this fact, along with the social evolution and the emergence of representatives of the ethnic groups that were scorned a generation or two ago poses the problem of affirmation of the value of the culture of which we are the bearers. And in certain people, the problem of seeking a means of renewal in their country of origin, in their ancestors. This is a positive approach. But I believe that the fact that we must find ourselves again in the cultural values created by exchange remains the essential point. Because if we seek values only outside our country, it is again the Western values, taken in the broadest sense and with considerable means of diffusion available to them, that will carry the day.

In Reunion, Nothing Is Subtle

[Question] Should we speak of a lack of determination or a sort of alienation of the Reunionese people? Mr Montpezat only had to come to Reunion for the trade-union association to let him off the hook, at least somewhat, for his previous positions or his priorities. Isn't the trade-union association--more than Paul Dijoud, who had the merit of a certain frankness--on the way toward deceiving its constituency? Who will benefit from the time that is going by?

[Answer] You are making an extremely critical judgment here. You should not confuse what may be a tactical position with what is new and essential. The essential thing is that for the first time in Reunion, you had an encounter between the public sector and the private sector--an encounter that led to a platform, a platform [illegible] long-term alliance. Here we have the basis for a true encounter of the population. To this end, it is sufficient for the trade-union association to stick to its platform. It has obliged Mr Montpezat to take account henceforth of what is essential. This is the challenge of the government, a government which has no idea of how to settle the problem in the private sector and which tells itself that if it can isolate the public service, it will be able to score hits against it and develop a guilty conscience in it and lead it to give in without any beneficial fallout to the workers in the private sector.

...The interesting thing also is that Paul Dijoud, who met Giscard after his trip to the Antilles, expressed, in the budget debate, a policy which is that of the government and of the president of the republic. It is no longer Mr Dijoud who is to be personally blamed.

Democracy before the Referendum

[Question] Albert Ramassamy recently said in LE QUOTIDIEN that you could reject the referendum inasmuch as you were the only party challenging the statute. But that now that there is a pro-independence party, self-determination, under a democratic system, can only be through a referendum. What do you reply to him?

[Answer] I reply to him that the argument is fallacious. We want to come out of this by a democratic route and with the participation of all the Reunionese. When Albert Ramassamy speaks of referendum, he is citing foreign historical situations in which the political problem was already settled and in which the referendum was only to verify something. That he should cite me one single referendum that settled a question of status. No such case exists. What we want is a fully democratic process, and this is what Albert Ramassamy wants to avoid.

First of all, the conditions (for the voting) have to be normalized--that is, for a certain number of months, with sufficient time, the representatives of all the parties, whether they be departmentalist parties of all stripes, pro-independence, autonomist, regionalist, etc, would have access to the radio and the television. There is no democracy without information. And when everyone has been informed, we will elect an assembly from a proportional-representation list, and every group will therefore be represented. There will be no 5-percent barrier in order to eliminate some. This assembly will work out a solution that will then correspond exactly to the majority tendency. And this will necessarily be a compromise. This compromise will be submitted both to the National Assembly and for referendum here in Reunion. And we will then make an appointment with Mr Ramassamy.

Hampered for What Djoud Has Said

First of all, democracy, the working-out of a solution, and it is the solution that will be submitted to the population. Not a question. A referendum is not in itself a democratic means.

[Question] Paul Djoud recently declared that France would not go against the wishes of the overseas populations if their wishes were one day to leave France. What do you think of this declaration?

[Answer] There are two things to be distinguished in Djoud's remarks. First of all, there is a great victory for those who for years have defended the idea that the fate of the Reunionese should be decided by the Reunionese themselves. Paul Djoud implicitly affirms our right to self-determination.

[Question] How is it that this sentence was rather "overlooked" by TELEVISION?

[Answer] The problem for us is not that Paul Dijoud uttered this sentence. Dijoud before him, in 1976, had already recognized our right to self-determination. But to recognize a right and deny it in daily practice--this is what we are fighting. I was brought handcuffed before the State Security Court for having declared what Paul Dijoud is saying today. True, for me it was in 1963.

Dijoud's sentence is a victory for us, the fruit of dozens of years of struggle, but it is also a maneuver on his part. If he feels so strong, when will the Reunionese be able to express themselves, in what form, at what moment?

Jean-Louis Rabou also prepared a feature insert presenting Paul Verges' response on the problems of liberty and repression and the changes in the world that will lead to profound thinking on a new economic order. We will publish it shortly.

[10-11 Nov 79 p 2]

[Text] Yesterday we published large excerpts from Paul Verges' interview with the editor-in-chief of LE QUOTIDIEN, Jean-Louis Rabou.

In a special insert, that newspaper published Paul Verges' thinking on the great questions posed by a world undergoing profound changes.

We print it in its entirety below.

[Question] The West has its torturers and its fascists. The USSR has its gulags, even more terrifying than was imagined, and there was recently the scandalous trial of the five Czech dissidents. Does this mean that no matter what the place, the regime under which one takes refuge, there is no longer any hope? Marx wrote: "It is no longer a matter of understanding the world but rather of changing it." But doesn't one have to recognize today, as a socialist, Jean Daniel, wrote, that "the world changes faster than our will to change it, and what we have to understand in this world is often precisely the rhythm and the nature of a change whose process unfolds as if outside of us"?

[Answer] There are two aspects. One can have the position of spectator, and in that position, one makes oneself feel good by watching the scandalous, unjust things that happen in the world and philosophizing about them. There is another commitment, which is to want to participate in events at any cost and control their direction if possible.

It is obvious that never in the history of humanity has mankind been confronted with changes as important as today's. The time of the old Europe

is ended; the problems are on a worldwide scale today. And I am not saying that those who want to challenge the structures of the past which others want to maintain are not making monumental errors and sometimes committing crimes; but one must try to see in depth. The great challenge of this end-of-the-century is that there are billions of people who have suffered the consequences of the colonization of the 18th and 19th centuries and who today, with this colonial heritage have had and continue to have to cope with a considerable population increase while they are confronted with an economy that for centuries has not been oriented toward their subsistence but rather toward satisfaction of the needs of the mother countries.

If you take China, it had a population of 600 million in 1949 when the regime came into power; today it has 969 million. The increase in 30 years thus represents nearly 10 times the population of France. When one thinks just about the problem of feeding these people, who were affected by terrible famines at the time, one cannot help but note a historic exploit whose scope is poorly appreciated in Europe. If one talks about the great metropolises, everyone mentions London, Tokyo, New York, but no one thinks of Mexico City, which has reached 14 million inhabitants. Bogota had a population of 70,000 at the beginning of the century, and today it has 5 million. Here you have an historical challenge which can be resolved only by broadly calling into question an economic organization of the world that is the fruit of centuries and centuries of international divisions.... When Marx says that it is not enough to understand the world but rather that it must be changed, the fact is that it has to be changed under incredible conditions. We are nearly in the situation of the thinkers of the late Roman Empire, confronted by what they called the "barbarian invasions," which they were incapable of understanding. Today, what humanity faces is a challenge which affects the most profound humanistic values.

As much grain is devoted to American stock-raising as the entire human consumption of China and India combined. How can one understand that just the food for the United States' dogs and cats could feed Calcutta.

A new world economic order means a fundamental questioning of all the established structures in economic relations. And how is a new economic order to be imagined without a new sharing-out (the United States, with 6 percent of the population of the globe, consumes 30 percent of world energy)? And how is a new economic order to be imagined without a new social order--that is, equality? But equality on the world scale presupposes equality in each country, and insofar as these are not things that can be resolved in harmony but rather in a confrontation of classes and peoples on a worldwide scale, it is obvious that the human cost can be considerable. Is it inevitable? I think not.

[Question] Even if one is outclassed?

[Answer] We are not outclassed and without any clout. Nothing happens outside us; rather, everything is the result of forces that are interlocked

with values of the past. But if one takes a bird's-eye view, things appear clear. I still have a great optimism. But I have no illusions. I do not close my eyes to any deficiency, to any crime.

11267
CSN: 4400

REPORTED FRENCH MILITARY DEAL WITH MAURITIUS DECRIED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 10-11 Nov 79 p 5

[Text] There was talk in the press some time ago of a secret agreement supposed to have been reached between the government of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam and the French government on "possible intervention by French troops in case of trouble in Mauritius."

There was no official denial at the time.

Last Sunday's issue of the Mauritian weekly WEEK-END returned to this matter and reported a statement by Mr Boodhoo, deputy, who recently resigned from the Labour Party and is the leader of a new party, the Mauritian Socialist Party.

According to Mr Boodhoo, "the prime minister of Mauritius has ceded Tromelin Island to France in return for a guarantee that France would intervene if necessary to assure his maintenance in power."

The journal WEEK-END adds that "as the result of an inquiry" which it made, this "agreement" was reached on the occasion of the last private visit which Sir Ramgoolam made to Cilaos, at the time when his government had to cope with some serious problems regarding the budget.

The affair is too serious for the French government to be silent on the matter. There are no two ways about it: either an agreement was really signed, and one would be surprised that in such an important matter as military intervention, the matter was not submitted to the National Assembly beforehand; or it is not true, in which case the government should issue an official denial.

There can be no question of using military forces based in Reunion for any interventions against neighboring countries.

What Paul Verges said in Saint-Louis on the occasion of the meeting with Georges Marchais last April should be recalled: no one is threatening us. Why are there such large French military forces in Reunion? Are they in-

tended for intervention against the Reunionese popular masses? Or against our neighbors? Or both?

But since no one is threatening us, it appears clearly from a reading of the Mauritian press that it is Reunion which would threaten the neighboring countries. This, the Reunionese people cannot accept.

Things must be made clear, and if no such agreement has been signed, the government should officially say so. Any silence can only be interpreted as confirmation of what is appearing in the press.

11267
CSO: 4400

NFZ-UAPU MERGER ANNOUNCED BY MANDAZA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 9

[Text] The United African People's Union has merged with the National Front of Zimbabwe. The move was announced yesterday by the acting president of the NFZ, Mr Peter Mandaza.

Mr Mike Gwande's UAPU on Monday failed to give the nominations court further details required by the law to allow a party to contest next month's general election. The party subsequently withdrew from the poll.

Yesterday Mr Mandaza praised UAPU for having "taken a step in the right direction."

He accused Mr Michael Mawema, former NFZ president, of being "a defector who tried unconstitutionally" to do away with an organisation he found already in existence.

He denied the NFZ was in any financial difficulties.

Mr Mawema has denounced the Registrar-General's decision to allow the party to contest the common roll election.

On Monday the Registrar-General, Mr Eric Pope-Simmonds, overruled an application by Mr Mawema to have the party dissolved.

Mr Mawema said yesterday that the NFZ was dissolved by the unanimous decision of 25 members of the central committee and the national executive at a meeting on January 7.

He said he had sent a letter after the meeting to the Governor telling him of the dissolution of the party and the cancellation of its intention to contest the general election for which it had registered on December 31, 1979.

The letter was taken to the Governor by Mr Rickson Musarurwa who, he said, met the Governor's secretary.

"He was assured by the Governor's secretary that we had met the requirements for the dissolution of the party," Mr Mawema said.

According to the original policy of the party the national executive would have had 54 members and a quorum of 27. But it had only 38 members which meant that the 25 members who voted represented a two-thirds majority, he said.

CSO: 4420

NKALA ADDRESSES ZANU RALLY IN BULAWAYO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jan 80 p 2

[Text]

THE ACTING PRESIDENT of ZANU (PF), Mr Enos Nkala, told a rally of 5 000 applauding supporters in Bulawayo yesterday that a ZANU Government would not seize all private property and business and would not close churches.

Posters paraded at the rally — and confiscated by the Police — called for the continuation of the war of liberation (Pamberi ne chimurenga).

Although noisy with yells and drum rolls of approval, the rally was orderly.

Immediately before Mr Nkala spoke, the Rev. Canaan Banana, regional co-ordinator, alleged that Bishop Muzorewa was campaigning for the white vote and that the Governor, Lord Soames, was "campaigning openly" for the bishop.

"If you vote for the bishop you will vote for your funerals — for your graves," he said.

Mr Banana then said: "But we must retain the confidence of the whites" — a voice in the crowd yelled: Why? — and the tumult of applause erupted again.

Mr Nkala opened by warning that ZANU and its military wing ZANLA "may be forced to take extraordinary action to prevent the Governor and Muzorewa from cheating people of this country who

lost their lives for freedom.

"Why am I saying that ZANU (PF) is enemy number one for Lord Soames, South Africa, Muzorewa and Western world?"

He cited the calling out by the Governor of Rhodesian "troops and auxiliaries" — but not the Patriotic Front forces. This, and the allowing of South African troops in the country, were violations of the Lancaster House agreement.

On the policy of ZANU (PF), Mr Nkala said: "It is not true that those who have worked for Smith and Muzorewa will lose their jobs, let alone their heads as Bulle fears — unless he or she has committed crimes against the people."

It was untrue that soldiers and politicians who had worked "for Smith and Muzorewa" would lose their heads.

"What is true is that a government led by comrade Robert Mugabe will use all the available trained and experienced soldiers and policemen and civil servants to help run

an efficient administration.

"It is true that some members of the present security forces such as the Selous Scouts and Grey's Scouts would definitely lose their jobs. We make no apology for that.

"It is equally true that some members of the security forces, Police and civil servants who accept the authority of the new

ZANU government and the political leadership under comrade Robert Mugabe will keep their jobs."

"ZANU wants to forget the past," Mr Nkala said. "We know that some soldiers and policemen were forced by their command structure to do certain things against their better judgment . . . They will be forgiven and rehabilitated."

A ZANU (PF) government will nationalise land owned by absentee landlords and take over land not being fully utilised.

ZANU will provide free education for all the people, free hospitals and medical care for all and see there are houses

enough for those who cannot afford to buy them.

"ZANU recognises that Zimbabwe has a highly complicated, technologically advanced economy which needs highly skilled and trained personnel to keep it together.

"We shall turn to our own people, both black and white — but with a clear bias in favour of Africans," he said.

CSO: 4420

REGISTRAR-GENERAL ON ELECTION CONTENDERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

ZANU (PF) has been barred from using an AK47 assault rifle crossed with a hoe as its election symbol by the Registrar-General, Mr Eric Pope-Simmonds, who yesterday confirmed a line-up of 10 parties for next month's election.

He gave the party seven days in which to submit a new symbol after ruling that the original symbol would be detrimental to public order.

A source said last night that a similar problem had been encountered with the emblem submitted by the Patriotic Front, and that earlier ZANU had been barred from using a modern automatic weapon in its emblem.

The source said he was confident the ZANU (PF) problem would be resolved.

Mr Pope-Simmonds also upheld an application by the National Front of Zimbabwe to contest the common roll elections. The decision overruled an application by the former NFZ leader, Mr Michael Mawema, to withdraw the party on the grounds that it had been dissolved.

The move was challenged by a group of party officials who elected Mr Peter Mandema, the Deputy Minister of Education, acting president.

The Registrar-General said he had received a letter from Mr Mandema saying the party intended to fight the election and he ruled it would be "inconsistent with the concept of free and fair elections" to prevent the National Front of Zimbabwe from entering the election race.

Intention

Mr Pope-Simmonds was speaking at the end of a session during which he received further details from political parties which, on December 31, registered their intention to contest the February election.

In upholding the right of the NFZ to fight the election, Mr Pope-Simmonds said: "There must be some doubt as to whether or not the party was actually dissolved in terms of the constitution."

He pointed out that a study of the party constitution showed that the power to dissolve the party rested in the annual congress. The constitution also stipulated that the central committee should function with a quorum of 27 members.

The Registrar-General said he had been unsuccessful in his "extreme efforts" to get from Mr Mawema details involving the alleged dissolution of the party.

The United African People's Union, led by Mr Mike Gwande, withdrew after failing to complete the lodging of its documents by the close of the receipt of more details yesterday.

Mr Joshua Nkomo's party, which had registered as PF-ZANU, will now contest the elections as the Patriotic Front. It altered its campaign name yesterday.

The move is consistent with Mr Nkomo's desire that the two wings of the Patriotic Front should fight the election as one party.

Mr Mugabe's wing of the PF has, however, already said it will fight the election as an independent party.

The adoption by ZAPU of the title, Patriotic Front, could cause confusion among voters as to which wing they will be voting for although this danger may be diminished by the symbols to be used by the parties.

Two hours

The session in the Administrative Court, Chaplin Buildings, in Salisbury yesterday, was scheduled to last an hour but went on for more than two.

The delay was caused by ZUPU which was trying to raise \$300 in cash in order to complete the \$1 600 deposit required to contest all eight electoral districts.

The party, led by Chief Jeremiah Chirau, finally settled for a contest in six districts, excluding Manicaland and Victoria.

There are now 10 parties registered for the election on a party list system to take place on February 27, 28, 29.

Those contesting all eight electoral districts are: the National Democratic Union; the National Front of Zimbabwe; the United African National Council; the Patriotic Front; the Zimbabwe African National Union; the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front), and the Zimbabwe Democratic Party.

Chief Kayisa Ndiweni's United National Federal Party will contest five electoral districts — Matabeleland North; Matabeleland South; Midlands; Mashonaland Central; and Mashonaland East.

The United People's Association of Matabeleland will fight the election in Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South.

RULES FOR PARTY BROADCASTS ESTABLISHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

POLITICAL parties contesting the common roll seats will each be allowed 14 minutes of free broadcasting on all channels of the ZRBC radio and television services.

The parties can also take up commercial spots on all available channels between Monday and February 21. These will be governed by financial control.

Making the announcement to the first meeting of the Election Council yesterday, the British Election Commissioner, Sir John Boynton, said the 10 parties would each be given two six-minute free broadcasts between January 28 and February 1 and between February 18 and 22.

They would also be allowed to broadcast for two minutes on the eve of poll, he said.

The order in which free broadcasts will be made was determined by ballot yesterday. The ZRBC will require all scripts to be submitted 24 hours in advance and all programmes

will be pre-recorded.

The National Election Directorate has told the parties that commercial advertising over radio and television of political meetings and rallies can take place before Monday.

But these advertisements would have to be confined to simple announcements of the time, date, place and speakers, "with no form of added propaganda".

No commercial spots will be allowed after February 22, including election week. During the two weeks of free party political broadcasts, no commercial spots will be allowed.

CSO: 4420

SURPRISE AIRLIFT OF ZAPU REFUGEES REPORTED

PF Chartered Flights

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 80 p 1

[Text] About 900 Rhodesian "refugees" have been brought back to Salisbury over the past few days by Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front party.

The airlift to Salisbury from Lusaka by aircraft chartered by the Patriotic Front has taken Rhodesian, British, International Red Cross and United Nations officials by surprise.

Patriotic Front officials in Salisbury said yesterday the refugees were mostly girls aged between 12 and 16, although in some cases there were young women trained as "immigration officers and police officials."

The Patriotic Front's publicity secretary, Mr Willie Musarurwa, said all people who had left the country for political reasons or because of the war were, in a broad sense, refugees.

"However, it does not follow that these people should automatically come under the care of the United Nations or the Red Cross," he said.

Earlier another PF official, Mr Cephas Msipa, said the recent arrivals were being cared for by the Salvation Army in Salisbury and PF party supporters throughout the country.

"We are trying to reunite these people with their families first but are experiencing problems. In the meantime the Salvation Army is helping us look after them while they are in transit and we are appealing to other churches to come forward and help us with these teenagers," he said.

A source confirmed last night that the arrival on Sunday of "immigration and police officials"--women dressed in uniform and wearing berets--would be discussed with the PF.

In an official statement last night a British spokesman said the PF parties were welcome to bring civilian personnel back to Rhodesia for the election.

The spokesman, however, pointed out that it was a contravention of the Lancaster House Agreement to bring back military personnel in civilian guise to get round the ban on cross-border movement by armed forces.

No Objection

A source said there was no objection to the number of people brought into the country to help the party, provided the party could support these people without resorting to aid normally allocated to refugees.

The source said the repatriation of refugees under the supervision of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees had not yet moved in to top-gear. He said this exercise would be underway by the end of the month.

The chief secretary of the Salvation Army, Colonel David Ramsay, said the refugees he had been asked to look after were not what he expected.

"We had been led to believe they were young children in need of help and we were surprised to find the girls were so much older. Many arrived wearing uniforms, which we told them to remove," he said.

The arrival in Rhodesia of the refugees has been a complete mystery to officials of the Rhodesian Ministry of Immigration.

The chief immigration officer, Mr D. F. McKinley, said: "They are nothing to do with us. They do not pass through immigration. They are the responsibility of the Commonwealth Monitoring Force and the Red Cross, who deal with refugees."

A spokesman for the monitoring force denied any knowledge of the refugees. He said they were probably the responsibility of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The head of the ICRC, Mr R. Kosirnik, said: "We have not been involved with these people at all, nor have we been approached for help."

Attempts to reach officials of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, who have now established an office in Salisbury, last night failed.

Personnel Not Refugees

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 900 "refugees" airlifted to Salisbury by Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front party are now officially described by a British spokesman as "civilian personnel" who have been brought to this country to work for the PF president.

A spokesman for Government House referred yesterday only to a party of women brought to Salisbury by chartered aircraft from Lusaka this week. He said they could not be regarded as refugees in the true sense.

"These women were brought here by Mr Nkomo's party and are his responsibility, whereas the large numbers of displaced Rhodesians waiting to re-enter the country are genuine refugees who are the responsibility of the United Nations High Commission on Refugees," he said.

Our Bulawayo corres-

pondent reports that 38 young men who had flown to Salisbury from Lusaka this week arrived in Bulawayo by bus yesterday afternoon.

The provincial secretary of the PF, Mr Jonathan Mkenia, said the group was part of almost a thousand young men and women who had arrived recently in Salisbury. He said more "refugees", mostly girls, were expected in Bulawayo last night.

The PF claim of having flown in the "refugees" continued to mystify officials in Salisbury yesterday.

A spokesman for the United Nations High Commission on Refugees, Mr Nicholas Morris, said his delegation in Rhodesia had had nothing to do with the PF "refugees". He said his team was still in the process of sorting out details for the repatriation of refugees from neighbouring countries and that this exer-

cise would not begin before Monday.

The Director of Social Affairs in Rhodesia, Mr Brian Beecroft, said the people brought in by the Patriotic Front were not refugees.

He said the bringing in of people such as the women described by the PF as "immigration officers and police officials" was outside the agreement reached at a conference on refugees in London on January 4.

The PF claims of repatriating the "refugees" brought bitter reaction from the UANC secretary for foreign affairs, Mr David Mukome.

In a statement yesterday he accused the Patriotic Front of infiltrating ZIPRA forces in the guise of refugees.

He said the infiltration of these forces had gone on for some time from both Zambia and Botswana, and not only through the recent airlift to Salisbury.

CSO: 4420

TAXPAYERS SEEN FINANCING REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 80 p 7

[Text]

THE "massive exercise" of repatriating about 200 000 black Rhodesian war refugees is to be undertaken under the aegis of the United Nations, but the bulk of the direct expenses will be met by the Rhodesian taxpayer, says the Director of the Department of Social Affairs, Mr Brian Beecroft.

The object of the repatriation exercise was to get the refugees home as soon as was practical and possible. Mr Beecroft told a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Salisbury West.

Mr Beecroft, who with the Secretary for Health, Dr Eric Burnett-Smith, attended a recent conference in London on Rhodesia's refugee problem, said most refugees would return by train.

However, other tentative arrangements had been made for people living more than 1 000 km from Rhodesia's borders.

Mr Beecroft said he had been given to understand that the United Nations, as the co-ordinating body

responsible to the Governor, Lord Soames, would endeavour to repatriate about 15 000 of those by chartered aircraft.

Although the arrangements were not yet final, costs of \$35 000 for a return shuttle of 200 people on a chartered Boeing jet aircraft had been mentioned. The International Committee of the Red Cross and the frontline States were also to play a part in the exercise, he added.

The refugees, after documentation and medical checks, would be enabled to return to their home districts. Transport would also be provided where necessary.

"Those in need of assistance with food or building materials will be helped through Social Affairs and Home Affairs outlets and it will be appreciated that this project will continue for at least 14 months."

There were also "tens of thousands" of children outside Rhodesia's borders who would have to be reunited with their parents.

But among that figure many orphans could be expected. The State had a responsibility for them, he said, and appropriate

guardians or proper care would be arranged for them.

Schemes other than those of the Social Affairs department had recently been established to care for disabled soldiers. His department was charged with care for all forces, regardless of the side on which they had fought. He said the figure of amputees and disabled among the Patriotic Front forces alone was in "the four figure mark".

Mr Beecroft ascribed the "root cause of the mifibha element" to the thousands of children out of school. Many of them, from a "natural thirst for excitement and escape from boredom, started in the sensitive areas to live a life of sheer anarchy.

"They scorned their parents, they abandoned traditional curbs and controls, they succumbed to the blandishments or threats from Patriotic Front forces," he said.

Enjoying as they did their power, the fear they caused and the loot they obtained, "they materially contributed to the breakdown of law and order in rural areas".

DISCUSSIONS

He added that at one stage, the State Compensation Board was dealing with more death and damage arising from mujibhas than from guerillas.

As a result, and following discussions with 26 voluntary youth organisations, an organisation, the Zimbabwe Young People's Service, had been formed which would be built upon the "effective and efficient" basis of the Young Farmers' Club.

The organisation would cater not only for training centres fitting young men and women for a productive role although that was a primary aim.

In addition, "organised sport with knowledgeable coaching, recreation and social facilities, will put the butter on the bread", he said.

The Herald's Africa News Service reports that the United Nations has, for the first time in 14 years, established an office in Rhodesia.

The office of the United

Nations High Commission for Refugees was opened yesterday in a luxury Salisbury hotel to deal with the repatriation of refugees from Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana.

The High Commission for Refugees has also brought in a planning mission, led by Mr Abdou Ciss, from Senegal, and the chief of the Southern Africa regional section, Mr Raymond Mkanda, from Tanzania.

At the weekend the planning mission, together with the delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which is also involved in the repatriation, visited Umtali where they were shown an entry point for refugees from Mozambique.

It is understood there are three entry points from Mozambique and one is at the Forbes Border Post, which was opened at the weekend.

INFLUX OF REFUGEES WILL CAUSE 'REAL PROBLEMS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 9

[Text] A further influx of refugees into Salisbury would create real problems for the city council, Councillor Norman Henry, chairman of the Health, Housing and Community Services committee, said yesterday.

Disturbed at the possibility that some of the estimated 200,000 men, women and children at present in Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia could arrive in Salisbury, Mr Henry warned that their presence would "aggravate an already overcrowded situation."

He thought refugees only accounted for between 10 and 12 percent of the city's population.

"There are more people in this city without jobs than there ought to be. Many are here for political reasons," said Mr Henry.

"Under the circumstances the council has done a damn fine job. And that goes for other organisations trying to cope with the problem, too."

Another hostel, the Matapi Hostel No. 4, comprising 184 rooms, six toilet and shower blocks, six washing and ironing rooms and a hall, is to be used as a transit facility for refugees.

Last December the committee authorised the use of the Matapi No. 5 Hostel for refugees.

CSO: 4420

GOLD INDUSTRY BONANZA PREDICTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 80 p 6

[Editorial: "The Big Bonanza"]

[Text]

THERE'S gold in them thar hills, and shafts, and dumps—and the message to Rhodesian miners and would-be miners is to get out there and into the money.

The exciting new prospect comes from the high price of gold and the better chance that life in the bush will be safer than for many years. It is a new opportunity for the adventurous and younger men not keen on office jobs.

The Ministry of Mines is talking about the industry bringing in \$100 million this year, and is assisting in this aim by introducing a new recovery process for small mines. It has a list of more than 1000 small dormant mines that could be profitable again.

There should be a great mining revival, reminiscent of the early days when Rhodesia was gold country first and foremost. And there are other minerals, too, that the world is calling out for and that will now be sold without the shackles of sanctions.

Although neither old nor new mines can reach their full potential overnight, and could suffer from a shortage of trained men, nevertheless the big bonanza could come at a time when the country will need large amounts of foreign currency for major developments. But to get the fullest benefit, every effort must be made to have the gold refined in this country.

CSO: 4420

CATTLE RUSTLING PROBLEM REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Grand Scale"]

[Text]

COMMUNIQUEES dealing with the security situation drew attention last week to the theft of hundreds of head of cattle.

Rustling as an offshoot of the terrorist war has for some years now been a major problem for farmers and for the economy of the country as a whole.

It is not just the theft of the cattle but the damage done to the industry through the destruction of breeding herds that is so disturbing.

The authorities have taken rigorous steps to counter rustling but in the climate of lawlessness which has prevailed because of the breakdown of the normal administrative processes cattle thefts have continued on an alarming scale.

Indeed the start of the ceasefire operation saw a dramatic increase in the rate of stocktheft with 4 000 going in one week alone.

This is criminal action on a grand scale and one which must be dealt with firmly if all respect for authority is not to be lost.

The chairman of the Cattle Producers' Association, Mr Sinclair, would seem to be fully justified in calling for the forces under the control of the Governor to be deployed in anti-stocktheft operations.

A British spokesman is reported as saying that where the Police asked for help in the general maintenance of law and order, the Governor had authorised it. There would certainly seem to be a case for requesting assistance specifically for dealing with rustling.

FORMER MINISTER KADZWITI FACES MURDER CHARGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 80 p 7

[Text]

THE former co-Minister of Defence and Combined Operations in the Transitional Government, Mr John Kadzwiti, appeared in the Salisbury High Court yesterday charged with murder.

Charged with him are Mr Fida Muchenje and Mr Jephut Karemba. They have all pleaded not guilty.

Advocate A. de Bourbon, instructed by Stumffes and Rowe, is appearing for Mr Kadzwiti, while the other two men are being defended by Advocate T. Ziyambi, pro Den.

The prosecutor, Mr J. Colegrave, told the court that on July 18 1978 Mr Zikaria Mederefa, Mr Stone Mochu, Mr Dzvikiani Kapurika, Mr Timoti Timothy and Mr Andrew Pinda were shot near Lion's Den.

It was alleged Mr Kadzwiti had given the orders that the men be killed because they had "hold out" a number of ZANU men who had been killed in the Zwimba Tribal Trust Land, near Sinola, previously.

In the defence outline for Mr Kadzwiti, Mr de Bourbon said he had been a member of the ceasefire committee at the time.

When 24 people were killed in Zwimba and the security forces had failed to find the people responsible, Mr Kadzwiti decided to deploy a number of ZANU auxiliaries. He had the clearance of Special Branch.

Four auxiliaries were available and Mr Kadzwiti collected them and took them to Sinola where they were given AK rifles.

He gave them no briefing on their mission as that was the responsibility of the area commander, Mr Tedious Rukuni.

In the defence outline for Mr Muchenje and Mr Karemba, Mr Ziyambi said the first was collected from his home in Sinola to see Mr Kadzwiti, and the second was found at the beerhall.

They were told Mr Kadzwiti had given instructions they were to drive certain people involved in the ceasefire to Karoi.

They protested and said it was wrong for them to work with the military as their duties were purely political.

However, they were ordered to follow the directions they were given and took the men to Lion's Den.

Mr Muchenje had stayed with the car and some time later heard shots. The other men then returned and told him to drive them back to Sinola.

Mr Karemba had been forced to go with the other men to a railway line, but was later sent back to the car. While he was there, he also heard the shots.

Neither of them knew the men they took to Lion's Den, nor had any discussion with them about the mission.

The following day they both drove to Salisbury and reported the incident to ZANU headquarters.

The case continues today before Mr Justice Smith.

TOBACCO INDUSTRY BOOM PREDICTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jan 80 p 4

[Text]

Herald Bureau: LONDON

RHODESIA'S tobacco industry intends to come back into the world market "with a vengeance", according to Mr Sidney Robinson, chairman of Rank Hovis McDougall Agricultural, one of Britain's major food firms.

Mr Robinson, who returned yesterday with the Institute of Directors mission, said: "The Rhodesians have been selling tobacco at 84c a lb when the Malawi product has been fetching \$1.20.

"This has just been enough to keep the industry ticking over. But they reckon they could quadruple or sextuple earnings from tobacco."

Mr Robinson said the short-term implications could be dramatic. "We don't know how much tobacco they have in store in Rhodesia but it can be kept for eight to 10 years," he added.

British industry and commerce will be urged to "waste no time in getting out to Rhodesia" and Mr James Moorfoot, chairman of Kodak in Britain and

leader of the first British business delegation to Rhodesia since the lifting of sanctions, at a Press conference at Heathrow Airport:

"Many other countries are moving into Rhodesia. We shall be telling people here: 'Don't sit back or you will lose out.'"

The seven-man mission will give a briefing on their visit to Britain's leading industrialists and businessmen in London on Wednesday.

They will tell British companies: "There is no need to wait for the election. Get out there now so you can plan for a trading relationship."

But the mission will also warn British companies not to try and sell consumer goods in the same way as they did before UDL.

It emphasised that Rhodesia needed capital goods for its expansion and re-equipment programme: for the two new

coal-fired power stations at Wankie. The \$500-million railway expansion and replacement plans and the country's 30 000 strong tractor fleet which is almost on its last legs".

Mr Moorfoot said that while Rhodesia's \$3 500-million development plan was "all subject to the election, people are making plans on the basis that there will be a stable government."

The "foreign content" of the plan envisaged overseas credits and investment of \$928 million but Mr Jeff Samson, a director of Standard Telephones and Cables in London, said there was "an underestimate — it will be much more."

Mr Christopher Whittington, head of the International Division at Merchant Bankers Morgan Grenfell, said although the level of Rhodesia's foreign exchange reserves was still a secret, the country was "under borrowed".

He said investment by U.K. companies would depend on the stability of Rhodesia after the election. "But there will be no difficulty in financing the infrastructure, which will go ahead through export credits," he said.

MORE WAR CASUALTIES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

CONSTABLE Oliver Munemo was killed in a contact last Friday, a Combined Operations Headquarters communique reports. He was 26 and married with two children. He came from the Gwelo district.

Another 131 men, claiming to be ZANLA and ZIPRA members surrendered themselves and their weapons to the security forces. But in one group of 119 ZANLA men, 101 had outmoded weapons and when questioned they said they were local collaborators. Investigations are continuing.

Eleven ZANLA and ZIPRA men have been arrested and disarmed.

Three attacks have been mounted against the security forces by armed ZANLA men during which two were killed and a number captured.

Six ZIPRA elements who were captured outside the assembly point told the security forces they had intended visiting a cache to obtain more weapons.

Four robberies have been carried out by armed ZANLA elements. In one incident, the storekeeper was wounded by a grenade thrown by the thief who had demanded that the storekeeper's wife accompany him. The storekeeper was forced to hand over \$50 in cash.

On Sunday afternoon a signal box on the main Bulawayo-Victoria Falls rail line was damaged by saboteurs.

Thirteen head of cattle have been reported stolen and 25 head have been recovered. Prompt action by farm militia has thwarted other attempts at cattle theft. One stock thief has been killed and a number arrested.

CSO: 4420

COH SAYS ZANLA GROUPS PREPARE FOR WAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

GROUPS of armed ZANLA men are known to be waiting outside the assembly points in various parts of the country and some are threatening to continue the war should their party lose the election, a Combined Operations Headquarters communique alleged yesterday.

According to the communique two groups have indicated they are ready to fight the British if the election goes against ZANLA. Another ZANLA gang regards itself as having been sold out by its political leader and says it will kill him if he returns to Rhodesia.

The communique said over the weekend 130 men from both factions of the Patriotic Front surrendered to security forces. Another 20 men who were found outside the assembly places were arrested and disarmed by the security forces.

During the past five days two armed ZIPRA groups totalling 20 men have crossed from Zambia into Rhodesia.

There have been 13 incidents involving attacks by ZIPRA and ZANLA men on security forces resulting in the deaths of one of the attackers and a collaborator.

ARMS CACHES

More arms caches have been located and at one site indications were that a heavy weapon had been retrieved during the past few days.

On Saturday, shortly after midday, a goods train detonated an explosive device on the main line between Salisbury and Bulawayo. There was slight damage to the track. The train was not damaged.

In other parts of the country three black children have been injured in two landmine detonations.

More than 100 head of cattle have been reported stolen. 21 head have been recovered and one stock thief has been shot dead.

In the western area, a group of tribesmen sent a delegation to security forces thanking them for giving them freedom from the terrorists.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

UPAM PROTEST--British officials were accused yesterday of making life difficult for parties contesting electoral districts outside the Salisbury area. Dr Frank Bertrand, president of the United People's Association of Matabeleland, said he had been forced to travel from Bulawayo to Salisbury to register the party, pay a cash deposit of \$400 and submit nomination papers. He said the procedure was totally unnecessary. All the formalities could have been completed in Bulawayo in a matter of hours. A spokesman for the Registrar-General said the Electoral Act specified that all deposits must be paid in cash. British officials had briefed all parties on electoral procedure and everyone knew what the rules were. UPAM, formed in July last year, is contesting the election in Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South. Its membership is mixed, and candidates will be fielded in the two electoral districts. Dr Bertrand said its aims included the creation of the State of Matabeleland and the State of Mashonaland to form a "Federal Republic of Rhodesia" with Bulawayo as the capital leaving Salisbury as an administrative centre. Each state would have its own territorial army and the Republic would maintain a full-time army. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 9]

ZVOBGO'S RETURN--The ZANU(PF) director of elections, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, returned home from Maputo yesterday and told journalists his party was determined to have "a clean election." Dr Zvobgo, who was leading 12 senior party officials, including Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, the ZANU (PF) secretary to the election directorate, said the war had now ended and it was up to Rhodesians to elect their own leaders. He deplored the way the Governor was implementing the Lancaster House accord, adding "we think we could do better" to uphold the agreement. Also arriving yesterday was a contingent of 150 PF-ZAPU police and immigration officers, who were led by Miss Sihle Ngwenya. The officers, all of them women, were an advance party of Mr Joshua Nkomo's team, which included the vice-president, Mr Josiah Chinamano, and Mr George Silundika, secretary for foreign affairs. Interviewed at the airport, Miss Ngwenya, who said she left Rhodesia in 1976, expressed delight she was back home. She said another 446 party officers, who had been trained in Zambia and abroad, had arrived in Salisbury on Saturday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jan 80 p 2]

SPECIAL EXEMPTION OFFICE--Special exemption offices in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali and Fort Victoria will be open from January 23 to February 6 to examine all applications for call-up exemption during the election period in Rhodesia. A notice accompanying the call-up papers of servicemen for the election period says normal exemption and conditional service certificates previously issued by exemption boards' civil liaison officers will not be valid for this period. The offices will be staffed by civilian liaison officers and will consider individuals' cases for exemption on compassionate grounds and those of employers seeking exemption for essential employees. Employers can obtain forms for setting out their manpower details from ACCOR and ARnI offices, and from the special exemption offices from Thursday. After Thursday, applications to see the liaison officers in Salisbury should be made to the Drill Hall in Moffat Street. Only authenticated exemption certificates for the 1980 election period will be valid for men with service commitments wishing to leave the country. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 80 p 1]

STUDENT RALLY--The Popular Front of Zimbabwe Students is to hold a rally in Harare township Salisbury tomorrow to be addressed by speakers from ZANU (PF) and the Patriotic Front. The organisation's vice-chairman, Mr Clifford Mashiri, said Police had refused permission for a procession so the rally was being held instead.--Iana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 9]

NUF POLL DECISION--The National Unifying Force has not yet decided whether to contest the 20 reserved white seats in next month's general election. Party president Mr Nick McNally said yesterday that a central executive meeting would be held on Sunday to discuss the issue. However, a source said it was unlikely the NUF would enter the electoral contest against the Rhodesian Front, which they believe will almost certainly win all the seats. The source said the party would not stand in the way of individual members standing as independents. The election for white seats takes place on February 14 and nominations close on January 24. Besides the RF, which is led by Mr Ian Smith, three other parties--the UANC, ZANU (PF) and ZANU--have also indicated they may contest the reserved seats. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 9]

CHIEFS 'VITAL'--Rhodesia's chiefs were vital to the peace and stability of this country following next month's elections, Chief Kayisa Ndiweni's United National Federal Party said yesterday, reports Iana. The party's publicity secretary, Mr Gideon Dewa, assured farmers at Essexvale the UNFP had no intention of dispossessing owners of productive land. But a UNFP Government would take steps to help and encourage tribal farmers, he told farmers attending two public meetings. Mr Dewa stressed the importance of Rhodesia's chiefs, and said their traditional leadership could do much to help achieve the co-operation of the people in dealings with the Government. Without their help, he warned,

peace would be difficult to achieve, and he called for the full restoration and maintenance of their powers. Mr Dewa told his audiences a UNFP Government would treat education of all children as a top priority. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 9]

ELECTION COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES--The 10 parties registered for the common roll elections next month yesterday named their representatives on the Election Council. They are: Mr Kingsley Muskwe and Mr Xavier Mutendert (National Democratic Union); Dr Silas Mundawarara and Advocate Simpson Mutambanengwe (United African National Council); Mr Gideon Pincus and Mr Zepheniah Bafana (United National Federal Party); Dr Frank Bertrand and Mr Ted Sutton-Pryce (United People's Association of Matabeleland); Advocate David Zamchiya and Dr Masipula Sithole (Zimbabwe African National Union); Mr Edison Zvobgo and Mr Amos Chirunda (Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front); Advocate Enock Dumbutshena and Mr Essiah Zhuwarara (Zimbabwe Democratic Party); Mr Kenneth Dhiuni and Mr Sidney Musoni (Zimbabwe United People's Organisation); Mr Josiah Chinamano and Mr Reginald Austin (Patriotic Front) and Mr Crispin Chitando and Mr Christopher Rambanapasi (National Front of Zimbabwe). The members will alternate on the Council. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 9]

UANC SYMBOL PROTESTED--ZANU yesterday slammed the Registrar-General, Mr Eric Pope-Simmonds, for allowing the UANC to use a spear and a shield in its party election symbol. In a statement ZANU accused Mr Pope-Simmonds of practising double standards by rejecting the symbols of certain political parties because they had chosen weapons of war, while on the other hand accepting typical war weapons for another party. The statement chose as its example the use of a shield and spear in the UANC symbol. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 1]

POSSIBILITY OF MUGABE'S RETURN--The leader of ZANU (PF), Mr Robert Mugabe, is likely to return to Rhodesia next week and not on Sunday as was originally planned, a party spokesman said yesterday. ZANU (PF) information officer Mr Justin Nyoka said he expected Mr Mugabe in Salisbury sometime next week, although plans for his return had not yet been finalised. He brushed aside a question that the electorate might be confused by the PF-ZAPU's change of name to the Patriotic Front and said his party intended to govern with Mr Joshua Nkomo's organisation if it won next month's general election. "We will rule this country with any other progressive forces that might be around, all of us working for the country's reconstruction and reconciliation of the people," Mr Nyoka said. He said ZANU (PF) intended challenging ZANU's application to the High Court to stop the use of the name ZANU (PF) by Mr Mugabe's party. Iana reports that the Patriotic Front leader Mr Joshua Nkomo will launch his election plan at a Press conference in Salisbury today. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 1]

NHONGO CRITICIZED--The UANC treasurer-general, Dr Silas Mundawarara, yesterday called for the removal of the ZANLA commander, Mr Rex Nhongo, from the Ceasefire Commission for allegedly "directly involving himself in political activity." In a statement accusing the Commonwealth Monitoring Force of "laxity" in the control of guerillas in assembly points, he said Mr Nhongo had used the Ceasefire Commission's facilities to address a political rally at assembly point Foxtrot last Thursday. "If this is a fact, then Nhongo has no right to continue as a member of the Ceasefire Commission," Dr Mundawarara said. He said it was "quite apparent" that little control was being exercised by the monitoring forces over the guerillas and mujibhas in assembly points. He said guerillas and mujibhas were allowed to wander in and out of the assembly places and were "terrorising" and intimidating nearby villagers. Dr Mundawarara said the chairman of the Ceasefire Commission, General John Acland, should investigate the allegation against Mr Nhongo. "If this is the case," he added, "the UANC will be left with no alternative but to review its own attitude towards the ceasefire." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 9]

DATE FOR BRITISH PASSPORTS--British passports will be issued in Salisbury from February 4, Mr Bernard Marshall, the British assistant Press secretary, said yesterday. Until then the office in Stanley House, Stanley Avenue will be open for queries regarding the issue of passports, visas, birth and death certificates. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 80 p 1]

ZANU ELECTION MATERIAL--Rhodesian customs officials were refusing to release Mr Robert Mugabe's election posters which were confiscated a week last Saturday, Mr Justin Nyoka, the ZANU (PF) information officer, said yesterday. "They are now demanding \$4,000 before they will let us have the election material," said Mr Nyoka. Customs officials seized all the literature including books on Mao Tse-Tung and Lenin when Mr Mugabe's administrative staff arrived in Salisbury on January 4, H.A.N.S. reports. A senior official of the Department of Customs and Excise declined to comment. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 9]

ASSEMBLY POINT RUNAWAYS--Bulawayo--Some members of the Patriotic Front forces who have absconded from the assembly points in the JOC Tangent area have been picked up by the Police, Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Treneer-Michell, in charge of the Monitoring force in Matabeleland, said yesterday. "The incidences of people moving out have not been serious and the details of these are with the Police," he said. By midday 4,378 PF men had reported to the assembly points, 72 of whom arrived yesterday. "We do not expect many more. There will be the odd individual coming in under the amnesty policy but I cannot see it developing beyond a trickle. Those coming in now lay down their arms and are interviewed by the Police before being allowed to remain at the assembly points." Asked about the general feeling of the PF forces in the camps,

Lieutenant-Colonel Treneer-Michell said: "They are controlled and disciplined by their commanders--on the whole well disciplined. Sometimes they complain about the food, in which case they become ... well, not so cheerful." The monitoring forces at the camps estimated there was a small percentage only of mujibhas. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 80 p 1]

WAR CASUALTIES--Four men were killed and another 42 people injured, some of them seriously, in three separate accidents in Salisbury at the weekend. A Police spokesman said yesterday that at 10.40 p.m. on Saturday a bus carrying Patriotic Front supporters from Bulawayo overturned after failing to take a bend on Crowborough Road, Warren Hills. One man was killed and 40 people were injured and taken to Harare Hospital, where some are in a serious condition. At 7.22 on the same evening an unidentified black man was killed while crossing the Hatfield Road when he was struck by a car driven by Mr Daniel Mashaya of Kambuzuma. Two black men died as a result of injuries received when their vehicle failed to take a bend and crashed on Charter Road in the city on Saturday. Two passengers were hurt and are in Harare Hospital. THE HERALD correspondent in Bulawayo reports that one man died and eight people received minor injuries in a head-on collision at Heany Junction between a ZANU (PF) Land-Rover and an Army vehicle on Saturday night. The dead man was Mr David Chitsike (about 30), an employee of the ZANU (PF). [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jan 80 p 1]

ICRC EVACUATES VICTIMS--The International Committee of the Red Cross provided first aid and helped with the evacuation of 28 victims of a landmine explosion at Chisumbanje, near the Sabi River, last month. At 7.15 a.m. on December 27 a truck carrying 28 workers detonated a landmine on the Tilcor estate. Most were seriously injured. An Army doctor attended the victims but local staff was insufficient for the disaster, an ICRC report says. A Red Cross team consisting of a doctor, two nurses, and their pilot, flew in and assisted. Everyone worked in a smooth and efficient way, says the report. Six hours after the blast all the seriously wounded victims were safely taken to Chiredzi and Triangle hospitals by helicopter, the Red Cross plane and an Air Force Dakota. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

SENEGAL

DETAILS OF JAPANESE LOANS, ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AID

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 29-30 Dec 79 p 5

[Article by Ibrahima Fall: "One Billion from Japan to Senegal"]

[Text] A new link was added to Japanese-Senegalese cooperation with the signing of three exchanges of notes on non-reimbursable grants. These agreements were signed yesterday by Ousmane Seck, minister of finances and economic matters, and Sono Uchida, Japanese ambassador to Senegal.

The subsidies have just added to the list of socio-economic aid projects from Japan to our country, and are of a cultural and economic nature.

The first gift, of approximately 45 million CFA francs, will be used to acquire audio-visual equipment for education. The second grant of non-reimbursable aid, around 330 million CFA francs, will be used to increase agricultural production in the delta periphery. The last grant of approximately 660 million CFA francs will be used for supplying water to rural areas.

Speaking to the Japanese ambassador after the signing ceremony, the minister of finances stressed the importance of Japanese economic aid to our country. This year alone, three cooperation agreements have been signed between our two countries. Ousmane Seck, in fact, specified that "first in February, then in July, Senegal and Japan signed sizable financial cooperation agreements dealing with fishing, agriculture and infrastructure." Thus, by repeated subsidies, the total Japanese contribution to our country amounts to 3,500 billion francs. Previously agreed-upon subsidies in the primary sector, amounting to 1,155 billion francs, should be added to this considerable sum. Our country, a country of the Sahael which has experienced enormous problems with rainfall, stated Ousmane Seck, "is grateful to Japan for its aid to the agricultural sector. These agreements, totaling one billion francs will contribute," indicated the finance minister, "substantially to increasing agricultural production in the Senegal River delta and in supplying water to the people."

Although the economic sector remains pre-eminent, the cultural sector has

not been forgotten. The third agreement on acquiring audio-visual equipment is a harmonious part of Japanese-Senegalese cooperation. Ousmane Seck, moreover, specified that "Japan's commitment to bring to Senegal its vast cultural experience which has succeeded in harmoniously integrating tradition with modernism was cemented during the historic visit of the president of the republic to Japan when such an agreement was signed."

Placing the dimensions of Japanese-Senegalese cooperation in its true context, Ambassador Sono Uchida first emphasized the importance of the first gift which, he specified, "although of a modest amount, represents the first act of Japanese participation in the cultural arena." He also insisted on the primacy of the cultural element. Indeed, indicated the ambassador, "Japan, for hundreds of years, has always given great importance to education, considering this orientation as the most important basis for a country's development."

Aware of the importance of culture in national development, Japan has "granted several scholarships for apprenticeships to young Senegalese and now plans to increase such scholarships in the future," added the ambassador. To fulfill the clauses of an agreement signed between the head of state and the Japanese authorities last April, Japan will send to Senegal volunteers who "will contribute not only to the success of your educational efforts in several areas, but also to the mutual understanding between the youth of our two countries."

Listing the sectors of Japanese aid, the ambassador indicated that his country increased food aid. Thus, it gave rice and agricultural equipment, as well as fishing boats, nets and outboard motors. The gifts mentioned in yesterday's agreement deal with well drilling and the mechanization of agriculture and are part of the cooperation which, above all, aims to improve Senegalese agriculture in its struggle against the drought which hinders its true development.

2479
CSO: 4400

SENEGAL

BADEA PRESIDENT REVIEWS BADEA COOPERATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 28 Dec 79 p 3

[Article by Papa Mor Sylla: "BADEA: More than Two Billion in Senegal"]

[Text] The BADEA [Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa] president, our minister of plans and cooperation and several experts thoroughly examined cooperation between the BADEA and Senegal during a working meeting held yesterday. This meeting reviewed the investments of the Arab Bank which has poured approximately 2,200 million CFA francs into our country.

Our minister of plans and cooperation attributed the BADEA's renewed interest to Chedly Ayari, "Senegal's friend." Louis Alexandrenne explained this by first indicating that the BADEA president played a decisive role in the rapprochement of the Arab and African peoples in the battle against underdevelopment, by mobilizing considerable resources from the oil-producing countries to Africa.

Satisfactory Cooperation

For the BADEA president, the 5 years of cooperation between the BADEA and Senegal have been satisfying. For this, he thanked Mr Alexandrenne whose work has also contributed to strengthening Arab-African cooperation." Mr Ayari expressed the wish that the ties between the Arab world and Africa be a "permanent part" of the rapprochement between the two areas.

BADEA's aid to Senegal is already illustrated by three projects. First, there is the stock raising project in the Western Senegal region to which the bank has just contributed 1.6 million dollars; the fishing harbor is the second project to which the Arab Bank will provide 7.2 million dollars of the 23.4 million dollars total cost of the project. The BADFA has also agreed to contribute 925,000 dollars to micro-projects in the Aero-lao area. Finally, BADEA will assist in financing the feasibility studies of the PANAFTEL [expansion unknown] network between Senegal, Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde islands.

Moreover, the BADEA has promised to study other projects such as rural

development in the center-east section of Senegal. Also mentioned during the working session was the possibility that the BADEA might open a line of credit for the UNDES [National Bank for the Development of Senegal]. The Senegalese party stressed the role of promoter that the BADEA must play in interesting Arab investors in Senegal's economic development. Senegal considers the Arab Bank a preferred source for seeking financing for the chemical industries project of Senegal.

9479

CSC: 4400

BRIEFS

CANADIAN AID--Dakar, 31 Dec (AFP)--Canada has granted food aid of 3,600 tons of wheat, worth 350 million CFA francs, to enable this country to face the consequences of the drought. The Canadian wheat will be sold on the Senegalese market and the proceeds from the sale will serve to finance Canadian-Senegalese development projects already afoot, especially in the field of traditional fishing, anti-bushfire projects and the fixing of sand dunes. The Canadian food aid was submitted by Mr Jacques Asselim, the ambassador of Canada, to Mr Souleymane Ndiaye, the Senegalese commissioner for food aid. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1149 GMT 31 Dec 79 AB]

CCCE AID--The director general of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE] is continuing his official visit here. He was received this afternoon in audience by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Economy and Finance, Mr Ousmane Seck. With Mr Ousmane Seck, he signed four agreements according to which the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation is to grant financial aid amounting to 1,892 billion CFA francs to Senegal within the framework of development aid. [AB071510 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 4 Jan 80 AB]

STUDENT STRIKE IN ZIGUINCHOR--A school strike movement has been agitating the city of Ziguinchor, in the southern part of Senegal, since 4 January. Tuesday and Wednesday, when the primary and secondary institutions of the locality were closed, some stores were ransacked and some rather violent clashes occurred with the police forces. A young man was reportedly wounded. The boarding students are protesting against the food and housing conditions. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Jan 80 p 5]

CSO: 4400

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

DPRK AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--The outgoing ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Korea, DPRK, Mr Kim Yong-su, has commended President Siaka Stevens' effort in the development of friendship between Sierra Leone and the DPRK. The ambassador, who took formal leave of the president at State House on Friday, wished him success in advance as chairman of the 1980 OAU meeting in Freetown. [Excerpt] [AB081330 Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 24 Dec 79 p 5 AB]

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR--President Siaka Stevens yesterday confirmed the appointments of the new governor of the Central Bank, Mr A.S.C. Johnson and his deputy, Mr M.R. Teuancole. He said the arrangement came into operation after the sudden death of the governor of the Central Bank, Mr Samuel Bangura. [Excerpt] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 29 Dec 79 p 1 AB]

IDA LOAN--The International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's affiliate for concessionary lending, yesterday approved a \$2.5 million credit for a technical assistance project in Sierra Leone. The project aims, over a 2-year period, at strengthening the government's capability in development planning, preparation of development projects, training of local staff and monitoring and evaluation of public investment programs. It provides for five advisers for 2 years each and consultants in the ministries of work, education, health, mines, development and economic planning, and the central statistics office. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 29 Dec 79 p 1 AB]

CSO: 4420

BOTHA FACES URGENT DECISIONS IN FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY

Johannesburg DIE BURGER 17 Jan 80 p 9

[Reprint of THE CAPE TIMES editorial in English "Hopes of Peace"]

[Text] With the Rhodesian ceasefire rather more effective than anyone had dared to hope, and hostilities officially at an end, the peacemakers in Southern Africa are in the ascendant, for the moment, and in spite of the obstacles, there is some reason for cautious, qualified optimism. Now, once again, diplomatic efforts are intensifying to resolve the SWA-Namibian conflict. The UN is pressing for discussions between the parties on the details of the proposed demilitarized zone for the Namibian-Angolan border. The D M Z proposal, which has been put forward in a bid to break a protracted deadlock over conditions for a ceasefire, has been conditionally accepted by South Africa. It is now a matter of thrashing out the details so that South West Africa can soon follow Rhodesia on the path towards a ceasefire, fair and free elections and, finally, internationally-approved independence.

Mr P W Botha's hopes of a mutually supportive "constellation" of states developing in Southern Africa, bringing prosperity and stability to the region, will begin to look possible once there is peace in Rhodesia and, in turn, peace in SWA-Namibia. But the converse is also true. There can be little hope of a constellation of friendly Southern African states coming into being if the Rhodesia peace plan fails and if the war goes on in SWA-Namibia. If there is to be chaos in Rhodesia, there is a dreadful danger of South African military involvement in a "no win" Vietnamese conflict--with this country being branded as an aggressor and its relations with its black neighbour states suffering in consequence. There are similar dangers in SWA-Namibia. If diplomatic efforts fail, and South Africa remains in control of the territory, the Republic will be in line for UN sanctions, and oil embargo and further isolation in international politics. The warmer relationship between Mrs Thatcher's Tory government in Britain and the Botha administration could quickly turn chilly. The scene would be set for confrontation in Southern Africa, rather than a constellation of states. It would then be a case of South Africans manning a laager against the world. If this were to happen in present circumstances, the Republic would not be

easy to defend, with much of its population bitterly resentful of the apartheid system and as likely, perhaps, to welcome insurgents as liberators as to repel them across the border as enemies.

Important conclusions follow this analysis, as the Botha administration appears to realize, to some extent at least. Firstly, urgent changes in policy are indicated to halt the alienation of the black South African masses, to restore to them proper rights of citizenship and to give them a stake in their own country to make it appear to them to be worth defending. Secondly, there needs to be a strong and sustained commitment to peace in Rhodesia and in SWA-Namibia. If the interracial atmosphere can be improved at home, and the Republic can avoid being sucked more deeply into guerilla wars, Mr Botha's scheme for region co-operation will have a chance of realization. If these objectives cannot be attained, however, the consequences will be costly in the extreme for all in this region. In Rhodesia, a false move by South Africa, as indeed by the other parties, could endanger the whole shaky edifice of peace. In SWA-Namibia, the decision is largely South Africa's to make--whether to go ahead now with the UN plan--or to allow this last chance to slip away, and suffer the consequences.

CSO: 4420

SAP LEADER WILEY CONDEMNS U. S. 'PRESSURE'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jan 80 p 8

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — In recent times the United States had taken the lead among Western countries in antagonising and pressuring South Africa, the leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley, said in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

Opening the Freedom Party congress in Port Elizabeth he said there were two factors detrimentally affecting the lives of all the peoples of South Africa. The first was outside interference in the domestic affairs of the country and the second was radical politics in South Africa.

"Through the years the United States — the so-called leader of the Western world — has allowed the United Nations to develop into a sort of international lunatic asylum.

"Allowed because America contributes 25 percent of the total budget of the United Nations and together with other Western countries provides for more than 50 percent of its whole budget.

"But when America asks the United Nations to take action in cases such as Iran and Afghanistan then the

power bloc within that body forget that America provides the lifeblood of the organisation.

"The United Nations has for some time had the reputation of neglecting its friends and pacifying its enemies and is now anxiously realising the need for true friends."

Mr Wiley said it was reported that America was looking for naval bases in the Indian and South Atlantic Oceans and was even putting out feelers in respect of Simonstown and South Africa's communications stations.

"I would like to warn the Government to be careful. There is no guarantee that if we help America when she is in trouble that she will not revert to the same hostility towards us after we have rendered her assistance.

"Ask the Shah of Iran how much reliance can be placed on American support.

"If we do indeed assist her let it be on the basis of payment in advance in the form of ships and aircraft — and a formal treaty of mutual assistance," Mr Wiley said. — Sapa.

QOBOZA REJECTS HOPE OF HIGH-TURNOUT SOWETO ELECTION

Johannesburg POST in English 2 Jan 80 p 4

["Percy's Pitch" column by Percy Qoboza]

[Text]

THERE are some very strong rumours going the rounds that Community Council elections are to be held in Soweto in the next three months.

For some mysterious reasons, rumour also has it there is now a strong hope in the Government circles that the percentage poll this time will be higher than the last time when only six percent of the residents turned out.

This new sense of optimism has been injected by two developments:

- An announcement by Inkatha that it may possibly participate in the coming elections and;
- A strange belief that the Government has now done a lot to help enhance the credibility of the Community Councils.

I hate to be a spoilsport. But whether Inkatha does or does not participate in the elections is a meaningless gesture as far as the people of Soweto are concerned. As for the assumption that Pretoria has done enough to lend credibility to the Community Councils, that's hogwash.

The fact of the matter is that the basic fundamental objections that led people to stay away massively in the last elections are still there. They have not been removed.

Underlying all other causes of objection is the major one that expects us to pay for the success of apartheid.

We were not responsible for the creation of Soweto. The Government was. They are the guys who threw us out of our traditional homes in places like Sophiatown where we had freehold title deeds.

They added an extra burden on us in increased transport costs.

So, unless they can come up with the money that will compensate us for all the other inconvenience we are suffering, they can forget about our participation in their institutions.

An autonomous Soweto will only go the same way as the Transkei. Broke and bankrupt. That is autonomy Pretoria style. So I sincerely hope that people will go back to the drawingboards.

And, for good measure and reason, they must, better still, talk to us and ask us for our view. Its the only way. Any other is the continuance of the Alice in Wonderland dream. Living the big lie.

'THE NATION' SUPPORTS BUTHELEZI AGAINST VIOLENT SOLUTIONS

Johannesburg THE NATION in English Jan 80 p 8

[Editorial: "The Year Ahead"]

[Text] During 1979 Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's consistent message to the people of South Africa has been 'The struggle for liberation is in your hands. Wage that struggle wherever you are and do so with whatever is at hand but do not be misled and do not sacrifice life and limb in futile violent opposition to apartheid.'

The Chief has repeatedly expressed his understanding of those who have felt compelled to abandon democratic and non-violent opposition in favour of violent solutions. He counsels against their decisions and encourages those in the struggle to remain involved, however long and bitter the struggle may yet prove to be.

Chief Buthelezi is a pragmatic politician who has set himself the task of mobilising Black political activists and welding them into a united and disciplined body of men and women. Inkatha under his leadership has produced such a body of men and women. Until such time as other Black bodies develop organisational skills and adopt realistic and winning strategies, Inkatha will remain the premier Black political organisation in the struggle.

Inkatha as a Black organisation is unrivalled in South Africa. Its collective leadership is unrivalled and no other Black organization has the massive people's support Inkatha enjoys.

This newspaper will watch Black political developments during 1980. It will be ready at all times to applaud any black initiatives which further the struggle. We predict however that Blacks will increasingly fall into step behind the leadership of Inkatha.

It is time that some Blacks learned that denigrations of Inkatha are not more than indications of their own political poverty. History will vindicate The Nation's stand. This newspaper stands four square behind Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha because at this point in time the Movement represents mass sentiments and mass aspirations.

South Africa desperately needs Black unity and Black unity will only emerge as a result of employing power advantages. Unity will not come from anything other than a common purpose flowing from the power to accomplish real things.

Inkatha is in the power game--and it is there to stay. In its power it stands aloof from manipulation by White or Black. In its power it stands with the people.

The year ahead promises greater Inkatha achievements. We hope and we pray that Blacks will use 1980 as a year to express solidarity with other Blacks and we hope and pray that at the beginning of 1981 The Nation will be justified in giving prominence to other Black organisations and afford them a recognition they will by then deserve.

This newspaper can not give recognition to Black political organisations for things they promise and which are yet to come. We do not employ double standards and we will judge Black political organisations as we judge Inkatha--for their power and reality at the time of writing.

CSO: 4420

BUTHELEZI, QOBOZA ADDRESS LABOR PARTY CONGRESS

Buthelezi Remarks

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Dec 79 p 3

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was urged to scrap all discriminatory laws and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi warned against reviving policies of the Verwoerd and Vorster eras yesterday at the 14th annual congress of the coloured Labour Party in Port Elizabeth.

The Prime Minister should repeal all discriminatory laws if he wanted to bring about meaningful changes in South Africa, said the national secretary of the Labour Party, Mr F E Peters.

He said while the Government spoke of changes there were still group area removals taking place and people were still "imprisoned" by the permit system.

More workers were being exploited, many to such a extent they could not afford sub-economic housing rentals.

The rich have become richer and the poor have become poorer. The economy is awash with funds and gold prices are breaking all records, yet poverty is on the increase, said Mr Peters.

He said there had been little response from the Government to representations by coloured leaders.

Commenting on Mr Botha's discussion with the Coloured Representative Council earlier this year, Mr Peters said:

"We went with memoranda, he greeted us with a tape recorder. We went in a spirit of goodwill, he welcomed our leaders with a clenched fist. He was hoping to belittle us."

Also at the Labour Party congress the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday via an address read on his behalf that any attempt to revive the politics of the Verwoerd and Vorster eras would be taken as an attempt to turn back the clock.

Chief Buthelezi said such a step by whites would lead to uncontrolled bloodshed.

It would set the "black political tiger" on the run and destroy everything in its path.

Chief Buthelezi said the average black man knew there were important differences between the Government of the present Prime Minister and that of Mr Vorster. There was however no illusion about the long duration and bitterness of the struggle ahead.

The Botha government had latched some of Vorster and Verwoerd's sacred cows and blacks were being seen by the Government as a permanent part of the urban community.

Inkatha realised there was no easy way to political power by using the sentiments of hungry workers and their families. South Africa was "full of bantam- cocks that climbed up and down their dung heaps to crow about economic and labour power."

Chief Buthelezi likened consumer power in South Africa to a sleeping giant "who did not weaken while he slept". There was therefore no reason to act too hastily.

"The Inkatha movement believes there must be much more consultation with its coloured and Indian brothers and sisters. We are as far from one another as the nearest telephone."

"In circumstances created by P W Botha there should be joint decision-taking on what the eventual goal is and how one should act politically."

— Sapa

Qoboza Speech

Johannesburg POST in English 28 Dec 79 p 2

[Article by Joe Thloloe]

[Text] The editor of POST, Mr Percy Qoboza, yesterday called on the Labour Party to review its strategy because "the structures of apartheid cannot be destroyed from within."

He was opening the annual congress of the party in Port Elizabeth. The theme of the congress is "Liberation."

Mr Qoboza reminded the delegates that they had tried to prove their good intentions by "changing the structures from within."

"But in the light of the treatment you received and the now crystal clear evidence of National Party intransigence, I think the time has come for a complete review of your strategy."

"Opposition to apartheid must now be removed from the dummy institutions the master has created and taken to the national laboratories."

Mr Qoboza called for a national convention to work out "a national programme that will make liberation a reality."

"The time for talking of black unity is over," he said. "The time for positive action to achieve that unity is now."

UNITY

"I am not pleading for an unholy alliance. I am simply pleading for unity based on a common purpose and common destiny based on our own experiences."

"Your theme for this conference is Liberation. Indeed liberation is the only thing that matters in the hearts and minds of millions of our people."

"It is against this background that I will call upon all the warring constituencies in our community to revise their po-

sitions. I am clear in my mind as an ordinary black man in the street that Dr Nthato Motlana is not my problem. Neither is Chief Gatsha Buthelezi my problem, Alan Hendrickse is not my problem. Chief Kaiser Matanzima is far from giving me sleepless nights. Curtis Nkondo does not keep me awake at night."

"My problem, and this is the problem of each and every black man in my nation, is the policy of apartheid."

"That is my problem and having identified this problem I am not going into the highways of our nation seeking irrelevant targets while ignoring the real enemy."

"While we are busy carving each other up in public our people's hearts are bleeding. They are bleeding from the violence daily perpetrated against their personality by the system."

Mr Qoboza's call to the Labour Party comes at the end of a year when the party leadership clashed with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on the future of the coloured people.

It comes at a time where there is a growing debate that the party should withdraw from the Coloured Representative Council.

The speech is also expected to spark off debate within the Black Alliance led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The parties within the alliance — Inkatha, the Labour Party, and the South African Council's Reform Party — have said they will fight for the destruction of apartheid "from within".

TRANSKEI DEPORTATION CASE ILLUSTRATES POLICY FALLACY

'POST' Comment

Johannesburg POST in English 2 Jan 80 p 4

[Editorial: "SA Citizenship Is Our Right"]

[Text]

THE deportation of Mr Nkurod Mkele from the Transkei must have come as a blessing to him.

Not only will Mr Mkele's case give the South African Government anxious moments, but it will once more demonstrate to this Government that people cannot forcibly be made citizens of their homelands.

Mr Mkele, who is Xhosa, has, through the stroke of a pen, been denied his South African citizenship like all other Xhosas. If he has to travel, he will have to seek a Transkei passport.

We wonder just how the South African Government will view his case in view of his deportation from Transkei. Will he now be stateless in the

true sense of the word? Or will South Africa find another homeland that will be prepared to accept Mr Mkele?

It's strange, is it not, to be deported from your "own" country?

But as we said, this case will once more demonstrate the need for people to have a choice in their citizenship. Denying people their right to South African citizenship simply to boost the "citizenship number" of so-called independent homelands must rate as one of the worst invasions of human rights, and the sooner the Government recognises this fact, the better for all of us.

Names of Detainees

Johannesburg POST in English 2 Jan 80 p 3

[Text] After 30 days in security police detention in Umtata the former Soweto psychologist, Mr Nimrod Mkele, released the names of 20 people with whom he was held before his deportation from the Transkei.

They include three soldiers in the Transkei Army Battalion and two alleged PAC activists who have spent over a year in police custody.

Mr Xola Mketi of Soweto and Mr Zizanele Gush of Umtata were detained between November and December in 1978 and, according to an official explanation subsequently made in the Umtata parliament, they were allegedly involved in PAC attempts to infiltrate Transkei for subversive activities against the government.

While the Government generally declined to account for security detentions, public speculation is that the arrest of the three soldiers-- Hofmeyer Sese of Ngamakwe, Bafu Skosana of Herschel and Menziwa Gcasamba of Butterworth--is linked with the recent circulation of anonymous pamphlets threatening to overthrow the government by military means.

According to Mr Mkele one of his fellow detainees was a white man from Durban Mr Mark Morgan--who was held for four days and later released and deported home after staging a hunger strike in jail.

Other fellow detainees whose names were released by Mr Mkele are: Zolile Nyangiwe from Dube, Soweto; and two businessmen from Cape Town, Mr Gert Kotze and Mr Ebrahim Nusterdien.

Also included in Mr Mkele's list of fellow detainees are the following Transkeians: Lindixolo Nontanda, Mzwabantu Nontanda (Tsolo), Stanley Tyelantsimbi (Engcobo), Michael Mkhahla (Umtata), Thembile Magingxa (Umtata), Mike Mrwebi (Umtata), Joseph Kobo (Umtata)--formerly a security detainee in the Ciskei, Bikana Mkungazo (Sterkspruit) and Mphaololi Motloti (Maluti).

CSO: 4420

THLOLOE REVIEWS YEAR ON LABOR UNION FRONT

Johannesburg POST in English 27 Dec 79 p 10

[Article by Joe Thloloe]

[Text]

1979 WAS a dramatic year for the workers — both black and white. This was the year the Wiehahn Commission into labour legislation gave its first report.

It was the year there was some tinkering with one of the cornerstones of apartheid, the Industrial Conciliation Act. It was the year the black worker in Port Elizabeth flexed his muscle and reminded one of the 1973 Durban strikes when 60 000 workers downed tools.

It was also the year when the divisions among trade unions for Africans widened.

There was a whoop of joy when the Wiehahn Commission's first report was published in the first week of May because it recommended the extension of recognition to African trade unions.

(Although African unions could exist, the law did not recognise them and they did not participate in Industrial Councils — the negotiation machinery — since the Industrial Conciliation Act was passed in 1924)

The Government's reaction to the commission's report was the Industrial Conciliation

Amendment Act, which extended union rights to Africans who were "permanent in the white areas."

This new law excluded so-called commuters — people who travel daily between the homelands and their work in "white South Africa" — and "migrants" — people who work on annual contracts.

The labour movement attacked the new law to the point where the Minister of Manpower Utilisation granted a blanket exemption — migrants and commuters could belong to registered unions.

For some this was the end of the battle. These had been fighting to join whites, coloureds and Indians in indus-

trial councils. They did not stop to think of the implications of the new law nor of the recommendations of the Wiehahn Commission.

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, general secretary of the 21 000-strong National Union of Clothing Workers, described the exemption as "a wonderful gesture."

Her union promptly decided to apply for registration.

At the beginning of this month five unions had applied for registration — one provisional and four final — according to the Industrial Registrar, Mr J N Hitchcock.

Most of the unions that have applied are "parallel" unions — Af-

frican unions that were fathered by the registered unions in the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa).

Reaction from the other end of the scale has been uneven: The seven unions in the Consultative Committee of Black Trade Unions (CCOBTU) at first appeared to reject registration, but now there are strong indications that these unions will apply for registration.

The nine unregistered unions in the Federation of South African Trade Unions say they will apply for registration, possibly early in the New Year, on their own conditions — that they retain their non-racial constitutions, that they by-pass provisional registration and that they remain unfragmented.

At least two Cape-based unions, the African Food and Canning Workers' and Western Province General Workers', have come out strongly against registration.

In a document they circulated among unregistered unions, the Western Province General Workers' Union called on the unregistered unions to stand together and unanimously reject registration "until such time as the State agrees to accept our principles of freedom of association and worker control of the unions."

The union pointed out that the thrust of the criticism against the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act had been wrong. The criticism should not have stressed the question of migrants and commuters,

but the greater Government control over unions.

The Western Province argument appears to be true.

The Wiehahn Commission has recommended criteria for registration and among these is "whether or not the organisation is a bona fide union which in composition and objectives is relevant to the legitimate needs of the employer-employee relationship in the undertaking..."

On eligibility for election to offices in the unions the commission stated: "... of the opinion that the matter is not of immediate urgency and that for the foreseeable future it would suffice if the constitution of the trade unions and employers' organisations were regarded as the most appropriate means for the regulation of this matter. The State should intervene only in the last resort in the event of problems arising, and it is the commission's view that the proposed National Manpower Commission should keep the matter under surveillance with a view to making appropriate and timely recommendations when necessary."

The criteria for registration have not been spelled out, but it would appear the Wiehahn Commission's recommendations will be implemented.

But all said and done, more unregistered unions will be applying for registration in the new year, thanks to rivalry among themselves and the belief that whoever gets in first will be able to keep rivals out.

The battle for the African worker is on in earnest...

It is a three-pronged battle: the parallel unions, the unions in the Consultative Committee and the unions in Fosatu.

When Fosatu was born in April, with four registered unions and eight unregistered, it had been thought that it will bring all the unregistered unions under one umbrella.

Now the consultative committee unions are getting ready to launch their own federation — the South African Association of Black Trade Unions — early in the new year.

1979 ended with strikes at Ford, General Tire and other companies in Port Elizabeth.

Ford is one of the companies that appear to be sticking religiously to the Sullivan Principles, a code that aims to better the conditions of the black worker.

Mr Thommie Botha, the Port Elizabeth leader, has said the problems are "political."

The strikers are now drumming up international support.

National support for 88 workers who went on strike at Fattis and Monis in Bellville, Cape, in April, helped them back to their jobs on their terms. It was one small victory for black workers.

Is Ford heading the same way, national and international support workers?

There were numerous other, smaller strikes.

They show that the black worker is becoming more and more conscious of his power. Ford may just be a miniature for what is in store for the country: liberalisation may be too little too late.

BLACK BUSINESSMEN CAUTIOUS ON WHITE PARTNERSHIPS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 31 Dec 79 p 1

[Article by Camuel Dikotla]

[Text]

A SUGGESTION that there should be business partnerships between blacks and whites in black areas drew strong comment from members of the Southern Transvaal Chamber of Commerce during a meeting in Pretoria yesterday.

The meeting eventually agreed there was nothing wrong with partnership between blacks and whites, but reiterated its policy that they should first be consulted and that the terms should suit them.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, implied in a speech at a conference of businessmen in Johannesburg last month that blacks might enter into partnership with whites in black areas.

The president of the Lebowa Chamber of Commerce, Dr A M S Makunyanane, said yesterday it was embarrassing that whites wanted to enter into partnership with blacks in black areas.

"We can run businesses without the help of whites. We totally reject their involvement in any of our projects," he said.

The chairman of the Soweto Traders' Association, Mr Vela Kraai, totally rejected the proposed black-white partnership. He described it as "unnecessary".

Mr Ramsy Ramushu, of Soweto, said it would be a good thing if blacks could be given a chance of entering into partnerships with other blacks until such time that whites were accommodated.

Mr Sy Kutumela, secretary for the SOUTACOC, underscored the policy of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce that in any matters where the Government proposed anything, "the terms of the proposal or suggestion should suit us."

COLUMNIST DE KLERK DISCUSSES PROSPECTS FOR 80'S

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 31 Dec 79 p 4

[Text]

SOUTH Africa would probably have to develop a form of federation in the 80s or face one of Africa's most destructive revolutions, an Afrikaans newspaper editor warned yesterday.

Dr Willem de Klerk, editor of *Die Transvaler*, said in his weekly column for the Sunday newspaper, *Rapport*, that although the National Party was not aiming to establish a federation, he could see no other long-term solution which would satisfy all the people of the country.

"If things run favourably, then this is the sort of compromise that could save SA and all its people," he said.

But he suggested that unless people were prepared to control their future by taking new initiatives, they could find themselves being hurled into chaos.

Assessing the challenges facing the country as it entered a new decade, Dr De Klerk described the 70s as the "Years of Marking Time" (*blaskansjare*).

He argued that people had

played with time and evaded tough issues while political realities shifted dramatically after the fall of the Portuguese colonies, the emergence of black consciousness and the transition in Rhodesia.

The 80s, he believed, would be the "Crisis Years" marking a dramatic turning point.

He said he expected at least four major developments:

- A constellation of states offering common citizenship, initially in the form of a consultative body, then linking various areas politically in a confederation, and eventually forming a unique federation in which every member country would retain autonomy but also join the others in making decisions on issues of common concern.

- A constitution which would on the one hand politically bind "SA citizens (whites, coloureds and Indians)" in a "very intimate federation," while on the other making urban blacks part of a confederation in which major national issues would be discussed.

- Discrimination would be

eliminated in such a way that aside from facilities for each group, there would be mixed facilities on "literally every level" and that all discriminatory laws would disappear from the statute books and make way for "other formulations" which would protect the rights of all groups; and

- The Western powers would work more closely with SA against an escalating communist assault.

Dr De Klerk said he was aware that the first three developments were not exactly National Party aims.

But he warned: "It will not be in the NP's power to change the direction of these developments."

The "Crisis Years" ahead also had another meaning, Dr De Klerk said.

"If everything does not run favourably for us, it is possible, and even probable that the powers of the whole world will combine against us in one of the greatest and most destructive revolutions on our continent."

DISCLOSURES ON DONS ACTIVITIES CALL FOR INQUIRY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jan 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Whose Security Are They Protecting?"]

[Text]

THE head of the Department of National Security, Mr Alec van Wyk, has evaded charges that even a member of Parliament has had her mail intercepted. He has merely given the assurance that files are not kept on representatives of any recognised political party.

This is hardly an answer to the charge that a letter from Mr Winston Churchill, the British Conservative MP, to Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP member for Houghton, found its way into the hands of former DONS agent Arthur McGiven.

DONS may indeed not have files on representatives of "any recognised political party," but then Mr Van Wyk should also accept that the activities of his department and its predecessor, BOSS, have raised misgivings so widespread that even the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, has called for drastic revision of BOSS' powers.

The problem facing DONS is that it has been set up by a Government which believes the National Party's security is State security. Blurring the vital difference between the two can lead to gross abuses of, say, the Post Office Act which empowers any

Minister who is a member of the State Security Council, or any officer delegated by him, to order mail interception and phone tapping provided he is satisfied that this "is necessary for the maintenance of the security of the Republic".

Indeed, Government perception of what is in the interests of the Republic is so distorted that Mrs Suzman has frequently been branded in Parliament as un-South African because of her opposition to Nationalist policy. So it is not at all surprising that people believe her mail is intercepted — a belief bolstered by Mr Van Wyk's evasions.

If the Government intercepts totally innocuous correspondence between moderates such as Mr Churchill and Mrs Suzman, imagine what life must be like for people only slightly to the left of them and how little they have to do to qualify for surveillance, banning, house arrest or detention?

The case for a parliamentary inquiry into what appears a monstrous abuse of power is overwhelming if the Government really wants to act in the interests of the Republic.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NATIONAL SECURITY APPOINTMENTS--Pretoria: The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday announced the appointment of two senior officers--one from the SA Defence Force, and one from the SA Police--to the Department of National Security. This was to give effect to the decision to expand the interaction between the Department of National Security, the SA Police, the Defence Force and some of the other disciplines, the statement, issued through the Directorate of Public Relations of the Defence Force, said. The two officers involved are Commodore W N du Plessis from Defence Headquarters in Pretoria and Brigadier F M A Steenkamp, who was second in command of the SA police security branch. It was at the same time announced that Commodore du Plessis has been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral. [Excerpt] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jan 80 p 5]

SUGAR EXPORTS, STOCKS--South Africa should have an excess of between 50 000 and 100 000 tons of sugar for export within the next 90 days. This follows the International Sugar Organisation's suspension of the 1980 sugar quotas yesterday to eliminate excess demand and an associated price hike. The South African Sugar Association's general manager Peter Sale said yesterday: "If we can achieve additional sales through new outlets in 1980 the sugar industry could increase exports substantially. We will have to assess our stocks and the future availability of sugar before additional exports can be made." According to Reuters the ISO decision 'in no way affects the holding of special ISO stocks by member countries. Only if the prevalent (average) price rises and stays above 19c a pound or by decision of the ISO committee will these special stocks be released for export. South Africa's share of the 2,5-million-ton world-wide stockpile is 170 000 tons, which is accumulated over three years. Stockpiling is on schedule and will be completed early in 1981. The current market value of this stock is approximately R53-million. Mr Sale said South Africa has built up on schedule its proportion of the ISO special stocks required under the sugar agreement. He added that it is too early to assess the full implications of the suspension of quotas but said if, as a result a major amount of sugar comes on to the world markets, a sharp price decline can be expected. [Test] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jan 80 p 14]

PRETORIA HOUSING CRISIS--Pretoria is in the grip of its biggest housing crisis--on all four race fronts at the same time. Severe repercussions

are threatening, particularly as a result of a decision by the State to investigate and provide more living room for the City's Indian population in the group area township of Laudium. At the same time, estate agents are reporting a "desperate" shortage of flat and house accommodation for Whites--not only for letting purposes but also on the sales market. Estate agents said yesterday that never before had there been as big a 'sellers' market" in the city as at present. The asking prices of houses and flats had shot by as much as 30 percent within the last six months. Coloured community leaders warned yesterday that residents of Eersterust were threatening "to take the law into their hands" if emergency steps were not taken to provide more housing. Various sources estimated that about 5 000 Pretoria families of all races were homeless at present. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jan 80 p 10]

TRANSKEI OPPOSITION PARTY CONGRESS--Umtata--Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo of the Tembus was unanimously returned, in his absence, as head of the Transkei Democratic Progressive Party at a party congress in Umtata yesterday. Chief Sabata, on bail pending trial on charges under the Transkei Public Security Act and Transkei Constitution Act, was not allowed to attend the conference. Miss Florence Mancotywa, also on bail on charges under the same Acts, was unanimously re-elected publicity secretary. Mr C. S. Mda, MP for Bizanza, was re-elected deputy-leader; Mr Babini Pikashe, national organiser and Mr A. S. Xobela, treasurer. Mr W. M. Dweba was elected secretary and Mr J. M. Ndika, chairman.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jan 80 p 3]

ENFORCEMENT OF BEACH SEGREGATION--Police chased hundreds of black picknickers off beaches reserved for whites along the False Bay coast in Cape Town this week. A police spokesman confirmed that more than 500 people were warned off the beaches. Four were due to appear yesterday in the Simonstown Magistrate's Court charged with contravening beach apartheid regulations. Black leaders reacted angrily yesterday and called for an immediate solution to the problem, which is harming race relations in the Peninsula. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg POST in English 28 Dec 79 p 5]

CSO: 4420

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

ZANZIBAR CHIEF JUSTICE--The chairman of the revolutionary council, Aboud Jumbe, today swore in (Agostino) Ramadhani as chief justice of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. Prior to this appointment, Lt Col (Agostino) Ramdhani was a member of the Tanzania people's defense forces.
[LD100809 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 10 Jan 80 LD/EA]

CSO: 4407

BRIEFS

NEW DETRIBALIZED ARMY--President Binaisa has officially opened the new legislative assembly. In his speech, he said: "The government will not hesitate to deal harshly with those who try to violate the rights of our people," and "Very strict measures will be taken to arrest those responsible for the recent murders." An important recruiting program will be launched by the police to bring an additional 5,000 men into the Ugandan forces. In the meantime, Uganda is using the services of the Tanzanian police and army to maintain order in the country. The government has also selected a certain number of trustworthy persons who will have weapons and who will make up the nucleus of a people's militia. The new army will be "politicized and detribalized." It will be a productive army capable of feeding and clothing itself by means of its own farms. The Ugandan Army will never again be used by a dictator like Idi Amin. The government will welcome foreign investments. Our government's policy is not to nationalize poverty, but to use our country's great potential. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 79 p 30] 11,464

UGANDANS HELD IN LIBYA--A number of Ugandans are being held in Libya against their will, the minister of culture has stated. They were taking training courses when Amin Dada was overthrown. Uganda is also asking for restitution of the Uganda Airlines' Boeing 707 which the Libyans have held since Kampala fell. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 79 p 30] 11,464

CSO: 4400

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

BRITISH LOAN--Kinshasa, 2 Jan (AZAP)--The British ambassador to Zaire, Mr Alan Donald, today disclosed to the acting director of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Bureau for European Affairs, Citizen Bulungu Bwafulu, that his country has reconfirmed a loan of 2 billion pounds sterling to Zaire to help in its 1980 plan for economic revival. The British diplomat recalled that in the 1978-1979 financial year, his country lent Zaire 5 million pounds sterling for the rebuilding of bridges and the maintenance of roads in Badundu. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1225 GMT 3 Jan 80 AB]

JAPANESE EQUIPMENT--The Japanese Government will furnish Zaire with rolling equipment worth 800 million yen (more than \$3 million) during the current financial year. The equipment will be used for the maintenance of roads in Zaire. This was announced yesterday to AZAP by the Japanese ambassador to Zaire, Mr Kazuo Yamashita, after the audience granted him by the political and state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Citizen Nguza Karl-i-Bond. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1225 GMT 4 Jan 80 AB]

FLEC ANNOUNCES CASUALTIES--Five soldiers, three Cubans and two East Germans were reportedly killed in an ambush in the Cabinda enclave on 20 August by the forces of the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave. In addition, FLEC announced that several members of the Angolan Armed Forces were evidently killed or wounded, while 134 civilian members of the MPLA were reportedly captured on 27 July in the course of an attack on several Angolan military bases in the cities of Pangamongo, Tango-Makuku and Seva. According to the bulletin, FLEC forces, which on that occasion seized military equipment including 82-mm shells, lost 7 men and suffered 13 slight casualties. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 79 p 29] 11,464

TRADE WITH BRAZIL--From 1973 to 1978, Zaire exported over \$81 million worth of products, mainly ore, to Brazil. During the same period, Zaire imported over \$128 million worth of products, essentially vehicles and food products. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 79 p 29] 11,464

CHINA TO TRAIN TECHNICIANS--Kinshasa, 29 Dec--China will run a Zairese factory for a year and will train local technicians under an agreement signed here, an official source said Friday. The source said that under the pact, signed Thursday, China would send 14 technicians to Zaire's agricultural material factory to train their counterparts for one year. The Chinese also would administer and manage the factory during that time. NAB/AFP [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 31 Dec 79 p 2]

ZAIRE-CONGO ELECTRICITY COOPERATION--Discussions begun in Kinshasa concerning the proposal to step up the amount of energy supplied to Brazzaville, the establishment of electrical connections between Inga in Zaire and Pointe-Noire in the Congo and telecommunications between these two countries, continued in Brazzaville between the SNE [National Electric Company] and the SNEL [expansion unknown], the electric companies of the two countries. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 79 p 29] 11,464

BINAISA ACCUSES KENYANS--President Binaisa has accused "very highly placed" Kenyan leaders of heading the coffee smuggling. He has also attacked certain Kenyan politicians, who in his opinion sympathize with the Ugandan opposition, and the Kenyan press for the "string of lies" it reports on the situation in his country. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 79 p 30] 11,364

CSO: 4400

IMPLICATIONS OF SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN EXAMINED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

ZAMBIA must refuse to be embroiled in an ideological conflict over the manner in which the UN Security Council has been asked to debate the outrageous Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

We hope she was not one of the 43 signatories of a letter sponsored by the West, through Britain, calling for the meeting.

Of course it is only right and proper that the matter be discussed by the Security Council, but not on an ideological cold war basis.

It does not need countries to gang-up to call for such a meeting. The UN charter entitles any one member to call for a meeting of the Security Council at any time.

Be that as it may, Third World countries, including Zambia, must fully appreciate the

grave implications of the Russian military intervention in Afghanistan. It is a dangerous precedent.

Apartheid South Africa can, in like manner, invade Zambia. The Soviet Union must withdraw its forces from Afghanistan.

We hope the West, in turn, will also call for the immediate withdrawal of South African forces from Rhodesia and Namibia.

These include the hideous mercenaries from the West.

Otherwise morality in world politics has no meaning and small defenceless nations like Zambia must be asking themselves: "after Afghanistan whose turn next?"

By reverting to their historic role of bullying imperialists, the Russians have shown that

they are not interested in peace but in war, self-aggrandisement and lust for power — naked power at that.

Third World countries should not remain strangely passive and silent about the blatant and inexcusable invasion of Afghanistan.

They should not be so blind as to think that they will not be affected by another brand of colonialism trampling on free people who also happen to be in the way of Russia's oil strategy.

How would they have reacted if it had been an American invasion? When the Americans were the guilty party in the abortive "Bay of Pigs" invasion of Cuba, the event aroused hostile reaction.

We expect the same over the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. If the Soviet Union has a

shred of concern for its good name in the Third World, it should get out of Afghanistan.

If it persists in its mad war-mongering, the OAU, among others should not hesitate to protest very strongly and register its shocked abhorrence at the Soviet Union's criminality against humanity. The whole anti-colonial struggle has not been a propaganda smokescreen for a new era of Russian colonialism. It must not be.

CSO: 4420

'LIMA' PROJECT DETAILS GIVEN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Jan 80 p 5

[Article by Mary Namakando]

[Text]

A LOT is being said about the "lima" programme but not many people seem to know what it is all about.

The word "lima" is familiar to many Zambians because it means "plough" or "cultivate" in most of the local languages.

With this country struggling to improve its agricultural production, it is most appropriate that a fitting name has been given to an ambitious programme intended basically for the small-scale farmer.

There has been a lot of talk about diversifying Zambia's economy from its heavy dependency on copper to the land.

Zambians were first urged to go back to the land. The call was explicitly directed at the loafers miling our towns.

Then a grow more food campaign was launched which was directed at every Zambian.

Zambians in towns were encouraged to have backyard gardens to supplement their diet.

The grow more food campaign was given much publicity but overnight, the highly expectant Zambians hoping for its success, witnessed its demise without as much as an explanation from those responsible for its implementation.

We now have the "lima" programme which in all aspects, promises to be more practical than verbal.

Produced

It dates back to 1976 when a seminar under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development was held on the use of fertiliser. At this seminar, it was found that if the fertiliser in Zambia was correctly used, a lot of food would be produced than has been the case.

This is because the present area under cultivation is larger than the amount of food produced.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development was concerned about the wrong production methods applied by most farmers, more especially small-scale farmers.

Explained the director of agriculture in the ministry, Mr Nicholas Mumba: "The greatest number of cultivators are small-scale farmers who do not understand the standard information concerning farming, such as that of good machinery.

"Since the Party and its Government put emphasis on small-scale farmers producing the food we need, we are trying to introduce a system

where they produce it as efficiently as large-scale farmers."

What was required was to find out how much area of land under cultivation could be used as a guideline for this programme.

It was therefore decided that "lima", apart from meaning plough in most Zambian languages, would in another concept also mean an area of 2,500 square metres.

This figure was arrived at after studying the average area of land cultivated by small-scale farmers.

This unit of measurement is also favourable because it is not at variance with the present fertiliser and seed recommendations devised in the metric system.

Whereas the unit of measurement could have been adopted in terms of hectares, it was found that it would have been too large an area to base recommendations for small-scale farmers, resulting in wastage of fertiliser and wrong spacing of seed.

Mr Mumba said that certain requirements were worked out to facilitate the use of the "lima" system.

First and foremost, it was decided on how to measure the area in question so that everyone using the system had 2,500 square metres of land under cultivation.

The manner in which to apply the fertiliser and how to plant correctly so that the plant population was adequate, was also worked out.

Applied

This is because, if for example, there is a large area of land and one bag of fertiliser applied, the latter would be too thinly distributed. Crops would not in any case be sufficient.

A 25 metre rope marked out in one metre intervals, a plastic beaker holding 500 grams and a small fertiliser cup holding 20 grams, are

the main standard units of measurement.

For most crops, the distance between planting rows is only a metre, hence the one metre intervals marked out on the rope. Rows can thus be made using these markings.

Accordingly, the number of seeds needed for planting per metre is specified. Beans for instance, ten seeds of this crop can be planted five centimetres deep per metre length of a row.

The beaker is used in applying fertiliser, the amount of which is arrived at in accordance with the standard measures. A beaker of fertiliser would be spread along the length of rope in the row to be planted.

The beaker is used for all crops except in the case of maize grown under the checkrow system. In this system, the small cup holding 20 grams is used.

The checkrow system is when holes are dug out per metre square instead of furrows.

"Given a rope and a beaker, a man cannot go wrong because the whole concept is geared at correctly applying inputs to the area one is cultivating," Mr Mumba said.

The equipment was donated by Barclays Bank Zambia. It will be used by extension workers who will teach farmers on its correct usage.

Added to that, the ministry has produced "lima" extension leaflets which teach farmers the methods to be applied in this programme.

According to Barclays Bank business development manager, Mr Fraser Bacon, the bank is also looking into the prospect of introducing a "lima" loan scheme. This has not yet been finalised.

Introduced

So far, a total of 10,000 ropes, posters and beakers worth K75,000 have been donated by the bank.

The "Lima" became fully operational in May 1979. It was initially introduced to the department of agriculture field workers from all over Zambia at a seminar held at the Mount Makulu Research Station near Lusaka.

Available material on the seminar states that participants felt the use of the "lima" system by small-scale farmers could result in a double yield without increased labour or fertiliser quantity.

This would be an advantage to the nation whose fertiliser requirements have to be imported at a high cost.

Need

The seminar observed that apart from ensuring good crop husbandry, a farmer's inputs would be made available to him in standard packages.

In the case of a rice grower for example, he will know that he will need 15 kilogrammes of seed, one bag of "d" fertiliser and a half bag of ammonium nitrate per "lima".

It has been proved that "these standard packages make matters easy for both the farmer, the credit agency and the supplier of inputs," as one report on the "lima" stated.

The Mount Makulu seminar critically analysed the cause of low agricultural productivity.

Increase

It was agreed at the seminar that this problem could not be brought under control by urging more people to increase their crop production.

Despite the urgent need to have more Zambians farming, the seminar brought to its attention the fact that a lot of technical advice was essential for farmers to produce more food.

In this regard, inter-related services such as marketing, credit, technical advice and supply of inputs should be made available for the "lima" system to be successful.

The "lima" system, the seminar observed, could help restructure Zambia's ailing economy as envisaged by the Party and its Government.

The system is easy to follow and it has been demonstrated in Kabompo, North-Western Province where a pilot project was launched in mid-1978.

The Mount Makulu Research Station supplied the materials needed for this project. They included a pamphlet, "Introducing the "Lima" and the "Lima crop Memo".

This project is better known as the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) whose main purpose is to develop the area.

The IRDP will among other things improve health services, water wells, build a workshop and introduce an effective agricultural extension and marketing system.

To initiate the "Lima" programme, the IRDP first worked out a 'credit and inputs' package for farmers.

A marketing system was arranged to assure farmers of cash on delivery for their produce.

Equipment necessary to carry out the "Lima" were improvised out of locally available materials. For beakers, and ropes, containers and nylon ropes were used.

Being a rice-cassava growing area, "Lima" recommendations were appropriately prepared.

It was only in December when the project got off the ground. Because of the late start, and the unfamiliarity of the "Lima" system, very few farmers participated.

Prompted

There were not more than 20 farmers who boldly decided to try out the new system. The resultant good crop yield prompted other farmers to follow suit and practice the "Lima".

During 1979, at least 600 farmers had joined the "Lima" programme in the province.

With the increase of "Lima" farmers, it is hoped that they would form village or area groups to work hand-in-hand with the local extension officer for effective collection of credit and supplies, as well as delivery of their produce.

On the other hand, farmers must learn to co-operate with extension officers because they have to follow a timetable when planting.

Their crops have to be planted according to the dates tabled in the crop memo and they are to follow the guidelines with the help of extension officers.

A record book is issued to every farmer and extension worker in which progress made by the former is recorded by the latter.

It can be seen that the number of "Lima" farmers in the area will definitely soar, which means that the extension service will be kept busy attending to the farmers.

It is equally important to bring to the attention of other Government agencies concerned with credit and marketing, that they will have to play an equally taxing role if they are to increase agricultural production on a national scale.

However, whether or not the good intended programmes to soften the cynical attitudes of most Zambians towards the land have met with practical failure, it is anybody's guess that the present programme, "Lima", will not be accorded the same fate as those before it.

If the success of the Kabompo project is anything to go by, the "Lima" programme will definitely entice loafers to go back to the land and more food will be grown in the process.

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

DEFENSE FORCE EMBLEM--The Zambia National Defence Force is to have a single flag and emblem for army, air force and national service--and the public have been invited to send in designs for its three wings. The public have been asked to design an emblem to be used for flags, badges and other markings on equipment. A Zambia National Service spokesman said yesterday that people had been asked to take part in designing the emblem which would represent the ZNDF as one because the three services were merged. In the past, the spokesman said, each of the three wings--Zambia Army, Zambia Air Force and Zambia National Service--used their own logos and flags, but since their incorporation four years ago, it was felt they should use one. The ZNDF want the design to take into account the official colours for the forces, which are red for the army, sky blue for Zambia Air Force and green for the ZNS. Good designs not incorporating the three emblems would be considered in the competition if they carried a motto adequately describing or depicting the role of Zambia National Defence Force. The designer of the best emblem would receive a K500 prize, while there would be two consolation prizes of K300 and K100 for the second and third accepted designs. The closing date for the submissions, which should be sent to the commander, Zambia National Defence Force headquarters, is January 31. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Jan 80 p 1]

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